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Daily Report

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Japan

CIA Head Says Firms Aided Libyans

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[Text] Washington, Feb. 9 KYODO—The director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), William Webster, said Thursday Japanese companies have assisted Libya in building a metal fabrication facility as part of a Libyan project to produce chemical weapons.

Testifying before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, he also said West German firms have provided Libya with "extensive" assistance in setting up a chemical weapons production plant near Tripoli.

"It may be the single largest chemical warfare agent production plant in the Third World," Webster told the Senate hearing on the global spread of chemical and biological weapons.

Concern about a series of U.S. accusations against West German involvement in the plant has led Wolfgang Schauble, a senior aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, to visit Washington for talks with senior U.S. Government officials including Secretary of State James Baker.

Webster told the Senate panel, "Japanese firms have aided in constructing the metal fabrication area" equipped with precision instruments to produce components for bombs and artillery.

He did not identify the Japanese companies involved.

"It would have been virtually impossible for Libya to harness the technologies necessary to build and operate such a facility without the assistance of foreign companies and personnel from several West European and Asian countries," Webster added.

He said that "as many as 20 countries" are developing chemical weapons, adding, "we expect this trend to continue, despite multilateral efforts to stop their proliferation."

The two superpowers—the U.S. and the Soviet Union—maintain large stockpiles of chemical weapons and many others, including China, France, Israel, North Korea, South Africa and Taiwan, are suspected of possessing or in the process of obtaining such weapons, according to informed sources here.

"Chemical weapons are thought to offer a cheap and readily obtainable means of redressing the military balance against more powerful foes," Webster told the Senate hearings. "Some see them as the poor man's answer to nuclear weapons."

Takeshita Gives Speech at Diet Opening

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[Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's administrative policy speech to the 114th regular session of the Diet, delivered in the main chamber of the House of Representatives—live]

[Text] On the reopening of the 114th regular session of the Diet, I would like to review the situation both at home and abroad, outline administrative policies, and seek the understanding and cooperation of my fellow citizens.

First, I would like express my heartfelt condolences on the passing away of Emperor Showa. We must overcome this grief, and make joint efforts and act in concert to further develop national prosperity, promote world peace, improve human welfare, and build the new Heisei era. As indicated by its name, Heisei embodies the desire to achieve peace both at home and abroad. I am convinced that the great mission assigned to us who live in this era lies in permanently securing the peace that mankind aspires for, and protecting and cultivating this irreplaceable and beautiful world to be passed on to future generations. [applause]

In retrospect, the Showa era was truly one of turbulence that started with a worldwide great depression, and during which we suffered the ravages of a lamentable world war, rose up from the ruins and extreme disorder and poverty, achieved unparalleled economic growth, and developed into a member state of the international community.

During these years, our country experienced numerous difficulties and ordeals, but by overcoming them we have now achieved economic prosperity and at the same time secured an honored position in the international community as a nation dedicated to peace.

Here, I would like once again to express my deepest respect and gratitude for the efforts and wisdom of our people in establishing the affluent Japan of today, and our resolve to vigorously advance in the new era. [applause]

Furthermore, we must never forget that our country's postwar prosperity owes much to the international order supported by the efforts and coordination among the free world nations with the United States playing a major part. Today, activities and exchanges have become more active, crossing state boundaries. And amid the growing trend of interdependence and multipolarization among nations, our country, as a mainstay of the international order, has become responsible for unprecedentedly significant duties.

It is also true that we are entering a period in which, for the future of mankind and earth, we must join in the efforts of many countries, including the United States, the European countries, and Asian nations, and while supporting peace and prosperity in the world, we should be able to more satisfactorily meet the world's expectations and demands.

Recently, I visited the United States, held talks with its new President Bush shortly after he assumed his post, and exchanged candid opinions with him. While confirming solid friendship and mutual trust, we pledged to each other that Japan and the United States should continue to work together, discharge their respective responsibilities in a global perspective, and contribute to the world.

In greeting the Heisei era, I feel that, with bolder ideas and greater energy than ever before, we must positively proceed with building a nation which will be filled with vigor, culturally rich, and open to the world.

Japan has a long history and traditions. I feel that the major task assigned to me is to continue them without mistake, to repeatedly accept, whenever necessary, the challenges that may come before us, and on occasion share pains so as to meet the common aspirations of mankind. [applause]

As we now stand at a turning point, I strongly feel that we are requested to return once again to a state of mind which is free from prejudices, to have a clear understanding about the future, and to have practical courage to open up the future.

The state funeral of the late Emperor Showa is being scheduled for this coming 24 February. We will solemnly and meticulously make all necessary preparations to receive the representatives of the people and the great number of foreign leaders and VIP's who will be coming to Japan.

At this time, in the light of issues such as the Recruit problem, distrust of politics has spread among our people. I understand that this is a very worrisome situation in our country's parliamentary democracy. Political reform is a top priority task for the Takeshita cabinet. Seriously taking heed of the critical views from all sectors, I intend to join efforts with all of you. I firmly believe that we must persist in reviving faith in politics. [applause]

Government is impossible without the necessary spirit and culture behind it. Furthermore, I believe that first and foremost, political ethics comes down to the question of morals of each and every person involved in politics. All individuals holding political responsibilities, from myself down, are called upon to lead in self-restraint and in rectifying their respective attitudes.

I believe that there is no other way to perform the duties imposed on us by the people except by speeding up the creation of an environment which facilitates the politicians' self-reform, the observance of the principles of political ethics set by both houses of the Diet, and the improvement of the self-purifying ability of the Diet.

For this purpose, we must implement radical reforms to ensure clear-cut differentiation of what is public and what is private in political funds, and to promote political activities which do not entail lavish spending of money. In addition, we must also discuss the very nature of elections, which form the very basis of politics. With this in mind, I intend to accept views and suggestions from various sectors, not only on present issues but also on mid-term and long-term problems.

Recently, I have provided a venue for learned people to discuss political reform. Political reform cannot be accomplished by the government alone. It can only be successful with the understanding and efforts of the Diet and all political parties and factions. I am determined to stake everything I have to work with all of you for the realization of this reform. [applause]

In the case of government employees, who are public servants, I hope that they will further enforce discipline and refrain from anything that would invite even the slightest suspicion in the performance of their duties.

I believe that as one of my major objectives in nation-building, it is now time to vigorously pursue concrete measures toward "furusato [hometown] creation." I think that what our country needs, therefore, is to build a Japan befitting its economic prosperity.

I have been advocating the concept of "furusato creation." This means nothing less than the creation of a foundation for meaningful life and activities, through which each and every Japanese can feel that the communities they live in are truly their "hometowns," and aiming at real prosperity. At the same time, we must also build a more open society and create a Japan which is respected and loved by the people of the world.

We would like to create a dynamic new society in which nature abounds and the urban environment is pleasant; where there is hearty communication among residents of a locality; where the development of towns, villages, and localities gives full play to the residents' creativity; where the closeness and warmth of families are valued above all; where there are not only national but also international exchanges with other people and efforts to contribute.

Thus, the concept of "furusato creation" embodies the dreams and romance for the creation of a bright future. However, this cannot be realized without the combination of active and persistent efforts and a strong will to persevere. If many of our people combine their wisdom and efforts toward the great goal of "furusato creation,"

the day will come when this will become a great movement. I have great hopes that a more wonderful Japan and a more beautiful world will be created by warm-hearted people.

Based on the above ideas, I will now discuss the basic policies of the government regarding various areas of national administration.

A new tide has been seen in the recent international situations. Particularly, against a background of a change in the Soviet diplomatic position, we can see progress in the U.S.-Soviet dialogue—the normalization in Chinese-Soviet relations and concrete efforts to resolve regional conflicts in various places of the world. Future developments on these moves will draw our attention. These changes have just started, and so we allow ourselves no optimism. However, welcome changes should be consolidated and developed, and to this end Japan should carry out active diplomacy with a new creative design and improve the relevant systems.

Amid deepening interdependence in international society, our country assumes great responsibility that is unprecedented and a role not only in the economy, but also in all phases of international relations. Since taking office my most important task has been seeking to promote a Japan that contributes to the world. With its peace Constitution, Japan will not become a military power that threatens other countries. Firmly upholding this invariable policy, I am determined to make my best efforts for peace and prosperity in the world. [applause]

For our country, the effort to safeguard its own peace and security becomes a prerequisite to its international contribution. I will firmly maintain the Japanese-U.S. security system and work for its smooth and effective management. In addition, I will firmly abide by the three nonnuclear principles and that of civilian control over the military and strive to attain moderate defensive power, in accordance with the midterm defense buildup program. Concerning building up defense starting in the third year of Heisei, I think that it is necessary to work out a midterm program similar to the current one. A study will be made in the future regarding this.

In addition, it is certain that our country, which is a prominent economy in the world, will be asked to make further efforts for the lasting growth of the world economy. We will accelerate policy coordination with major advanced countries, work to stabilize exchange rates, and consolidate the domestic demand-oriented economic structure. Efforts should be made to expand imports and further facilitate access to our markets while stepping up structural adjustments, including a move to ease regulatory measures. We will make the utmost efforts in the Uruguay round negotiations to maintain and strengthen a multilateral free trade system. In agricultural product trade we will actively work for progress in negotiations while paying full attention to food security.

Last year I put forth the international cooperation concept with a view to further contributing to the world peace and prosperity. The three pillars of this concept are cooperating for peace, expanding official development assistance [ODA], and consolidating international cultural exchanges. This year I would like to take more concrete measures regarding these three pillars.

First, regarding cooperation for peace, Japan will work to meet various countries' rising expectations for UN peacekeeping activities. Japan will not only cooperate in terms of funds, but also step up measures that are appropriate to Japan, including the dispatch of necessary personnel overseas. Efforts will be made to improve a system to this end. In my talks with UN Secretary General De Cuellar during my recent visit to the United States, I explained this cooperation for peace concept and obtained his support. He also agreed to my proposal last year that a UN conference on the issue of nuclear disarmament, to include the verification of nuclear tests, be held in Kyoto in April this year. In addition, this year we will step up support for Afghan refugees. We will also cooperate in UN activities to support Namibia's independence, which is scheduled to begin in April, with funds and through the dispatch of key personnel to monitor elections. Regarding the Cambodian question, within the international framework I intend to extend active cooperation for solving the dispute there and for reconstruction thereafter.

Next, in expanding ODA I intend to strive for the more effective and efficient implementation of aid while striving steadily to achieve the fourth midterm goals formulated last year. In addition to these efforts, the accumulated debts of developing nations are a problem that must be overcome in order to develop the world economy. Therefore, I think I must promote the recycling of funds and actively tackle the solution of this problem.

In the area of strengthening international cultural exchanges, I will cope with the sudden increase in foreign interest in Japan and at the same time I intend to promote exchanges of human resources and intellectuals, including students and researchers, and contribute to maintaining and developing world cultures as mankind's common property. I also want to step up grass-roots diplomacy and policies for the internationalization of localities, for instance by promoting overseas exchanges at various levels—in localities as well.

The beautiful, green earth is mankind's common furusato. It is our responsibility to bequeath this to posterity and this is a task for which we must pool all mankind's wisdom. To this end, I plan to actively grapple with resolving the global warming and other global environmental issues. This autumn I plan to convene an international conference on preserving the global environment in Tokyo, in cooperation with the United Nations and other countries.

I also want to continue promoting international cooperation with regard to earthquakes and other natural calamities, as well as narcotics and other problems that transcend national boundaries.

Japan's basic position in our active diplomacy is contributing to the stability and development of the Asia and Pacific region as a member state of this region, while promoting cooperation with the Western nations as a major advanced democracy.

Solidarity and cooperation among the Western nations—centering around Japan, the United States, and Europe—are of particular importance in helping East-West relations and other international situations to produce further desirable developments.

At the summit meeting of major industrial nations scheduled for July in France and at other international venues, I intend to further strengthen cooperation between Japan, the United States, and Europe for the resolution of world problems.

Above all, Japanese-U.S. relations are the fundamental axis of our diplomacy. President Bush and I confirmed that we will continue to solve our bilateral issues through quiet dialogue and honest endeavor and to further promote policy coordination and joint work for the two countries to cooperate with each other and contribute to world peace and prosperity.

Strengthening our relations with the West European nations is also important. I intend to strengthen cooperation from a global perspective by further consolidating the relations of confidence with West European leaders on the basis of my two West European tours last year.

In our relations with the Soviet Union, at our two recent sets of foreign ministerial talks we exchanged frank views on problems that exist between Japan and the Soviet Union, as well as on urgent international issues. As for our country, it is our consistent policy to establish stable relations based on true mutual understanding, by resolving the northern territories issue and then concluding a peace treaty. While looking forward to a Soviet policy change on relations with Japan based on General Secretary Gorbachev's new thinking, I intend to continue persistent diplomatic efforts by expanding and strengthening dialogue, including at the highest level, as agreed on at the foreign ministerial talks last December.

It is extremely important that we strengthen and develop our relations with our Asian and Pacific neighbors. Further developing friendly and cooperative relations, particularly with the ROK, where democratization is making progress; working to build an environment conducive to relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula; and maintaining and developing good and stable relations with China, which is striving for modernization, are important pillars of our foreign policy. Further, I will work to improve our relations with North Korea, while remaining attentive to

trends on the Korean peninsula. I will also grapple enthusiastically with strengthening relations with the ASEAN member states and the nations of Oceania.

In addition, I plan expand the width of our regional cooperation by energetically carrying out summit-level exchanges with Latin America, the Indian Subcontinent, the Middle East, Africa, and other regions, thus promoting stronger relations.

Six bills on the reform of the tax system were adopted in the recent Diet session, and the long-pending task of tax reform has been accomplished. I firmly believe that this reform will form the basis for maintaining our country's economic vitality and building a prosperous society of longevity and welfare. Through the deliberations in the Diet and my speaking tours in various localities, I fully understand that our people have doubts and worries regarding the introduction of the consumption tax. The new tax system must function smoothly to eliminate such worries and win the people's confidence. I am determined to exert all possible efforts toward this end.

The government has just set up an office to promote the smooth implementation of the new tax system. Henceforth, I will personally take the lead in active propaganda and consultation to win understanding of the new tax system. While adopting meticulous measures to ensure the smooth and proper imposing of the consumption tax, we will also be alert for opportunistic price increases. As the consumption tax moves to the implementation stage, I firmly believe that the people will become familiar with it and, taken together with the large-scale tax cut, they will come to feel that the tax reform was a good thing. As for the so-called limit on the tax rate, the Takeshita cabinet unequivocally declares that it is not thinking of any proposals to raise the tax rate.

Both administrative and financial reform and tax reform are absolutely necessary for Japan to face a new era. I believe that they resemble "two wheels of a car." Now, when tax reform has been realized and its smooth implementation is being urged, efficient administration and financial management have become even more important. Thorough rationalization of expenditures has been undertaken for the fiscal year 1989 budget, and we are moving toward the goal of breaking away from a structure that is dependant on deficit-covering bonds by 1990. Together with this, policies on administrative reform have just been formulated that focus on steps to be taken in fiscal year 1989. In view of the grave financial situation resulting from a huge balance of public bonds, I am determined to continue to spare no efforts in reviewing the various administrative systems and expenditures and promoting administrative and financial reform.

As for local finances, in view of the present review of subsidy rates, we will take the necessary measures to ensure their smooth operation.

There have been vigorous calls for reforming administration at both national and local levels and building a truly active and independent system of local autonomy to achieve balanced development throughout the nation and revitalize the localities. Last December I asked the Provisional Council for the Promotion of Administrative Reform to conduct thorough deliberations on a wide range of questions such as the administrative roles and division of labor and sharing of expenses between the national and local authorities. We are awaiting the council's conclusions before engaging in even more active reform measures.

Different localities in this country have distinctive characters. The new form of *furusato* creation thoroughly reexamines the locality's deep-rooted history, tradition, culture, and industries; draws out the area's special features; and fosters and cultivates these special traits.

For this purpose, it is absolutely important for all units, from small villages to big towns, to break away from old ideas, be independent and responsible, give full play to local wisdom and enthusiasm, and reflect on local development and realize this on their own. I believe that such an independent spirit will make possible the creation of *furusatos* that are full of pride and vitality and rich in cultural merit. I hope that all localities will draw up their own blueprints, paint an image of the *furusato* that is truly humanistic, and strive to fulfill that goal. For the government's part, it will draw up plans for realizing local revitalization so as to be able to respond to moves for the active and independent development of villages and towns all over the country.

We will also strongly push ahead with a well-balanced multipolar dispersion-type national land development program, eliminating excessive concentration and dependence on Tokyo. To this end we will work to transfer urban and industrial functions to localities and develop and improve important areas to serve as bases for local progress, on the basis of the fourth overall national development plan. These measures will provide a foundation for *furusato* creation. At the same time we will work to implement a plan to develop traffic networks involving high-quality trunk roads, airports, and additional Shinkan-sen ["bullet" high-speed train] lines. In addition, we will push ahead with a plan to promote exchange networks by taking substantial measures in the field of computer software, such as improvement of information and communication systems and holding of various related events. [Applause]

In addition, in future we will make all-out efforts to expedite the transfer of the nation's administrative and other functions to the localities. [applause]

Needless to say, we will also continue active measures for the overall development of Hokkaido and the promotion and development of Okinawa. We are now making

various preparations for the International Flowers and Greenery Exposition to be held in the second year of Heisei, to assure its success.

It is now about time to expeditiously solve the land issue. Land price rises have slowed in the Tokyo area. However, changing prices still remain at high levels. Land prices are also increasing in the Osaka area, and continuous efforts to keep them down are necessary. The government must make a concerted effort to strongly implement land measures in the areas of both demand and supply. At the same time, a common popular consciousness regarding the public nature of land must be established. In this regard, I would like to present the basic bill on land to the current session of the Diet. [applause]

Japan is now the country where people enjoy the highest longevity in the world. We are stepping into an era in which people enjoy 80 years of life. A very elderly society, in which one of every four persons is over 65, will arrive soon. Thus, it is necessary for us to change entire economic and social systems, including those on employment and social security, to befit the new era. The elderly should be able to utilize their rich experiences and wisdom as important members bolstering the society.

To this end, we would like to work to assure each person of continued employment until the age of about 65, so that one can display one's ability and creativity throughout life. We would like to ensure chances for various jobs, promote social participation, and improve the conditions necessary for these goals. At the same time, we will strive to ensure after-retirement incomes through public pension plans.

Enjoying their longevity, all of our people should feel that he or she has lived a happy life through family ties. This is the aim of our longevity and welfare society. To this end, we will step up our efforts to help people's efforts to promote health throughout their lives. We will work for overall development of sanitation, medication, and welfare services in localities. We will center our efforts on expanding home-care services for the aged and strive to increase services for the aged at health-care facilities. We also plan to create comfortable towns where three generations, including the aged, can enjoy an animated life.

Concerning public pensions, which bolster people's livelihoods, we will work to improve benefits. We plan to gradually raise the age qualifying for welfare annuity payments beginning in the 10th year of Heisei, in order to maintain a balance between benefits for one generation and burdens on the other. In addition, we would like to seek understanding of our plan to adjust gaps in burdens among different employee pension systems, with an eye to unifying systems. We would like to begin measures to renovate medical insurance, including one to effect fairness in benefits and burdens among different systems.

I will, of course, direct careful consideration of those who find themselves in economically and socially vulnerable positions, such as bed-ridden senior citizens, the handicapped, and fatherless families. In addition, I will do everything in my power to help promote scientific and technological research to sustain a society of longevity and help surmount cancer, AIDS, and other incurable diseases.

Education lays the foundation for Japan to develop as a creative and vital cultured state and to contribute to the world. For this reason we must bend might and main to come to grips with educational reform.

I am convinced that it is necessary to improve the substance of education, including enriching moral education; improve teachers' qualifications; and actively promote the individualization and vitalization of higher education in order to bring up youths who are rich in individuality and can work powerfully in the international community. It is also necessary to build a society of lifetime study to meet the people's varied desires for study. To cope with rising popular interest in culture and sports, I plan to strive to put cultural establishments in good order and promote lifetime and competitive sports.

The developmental foundation of our economic community must be consolidated so as to grapple with such tasks as bringing about a rich, diversified national life, contributing to the international community, and bringing about balanced development of regional communities, thus carving out the future.

Economically, our country is in a steady expansionary phase, but I will continue efforts for appropriate and flexible economic management in order to promote continued economic growth without inflation and further redress external imbalances. At the same time, I plan to readjust the economic structure under the new economic plan of Japan coexisting with the world, thus switching the economic structure to become domestic demand-led and making it take root.

On the other hand, today, when our economic community is approaching maturity, building a society in which affluence can be actually felt—bringing our great economic power into full play in each citizen's life—is an urgent task.

We must reform the supply structure to meet the people's diversified needs and enrich consumption by securing internationally balanced price levels. I think it is important to ease regulations concerning the productive, circulative, and service functions and price formation and to actively promote the improvement of systems. To this end, an outline for the promotion of deregulation was adopted last December, and I plan to steadily carry it into practice.

With regard to agriculture, it is important to establish agriculture based on solid foundations, capable of both coping with the tough situation that faces it from both

within and without and supporting itself as an industry. It is also important to strive for increased productivity and thus insure a stable food supply at price levels that are acceptable to the nation.

We must also attach importance to such various aspects of agriculture as maintaining vital local communities, preserving the national land and natural environments, and enriching a life worth living. From this viewpoint I will forcefully carry out such policies as establishing a long-term outlook for agriculture, improving its structure, and vitalizing the rural communities. Regarding beef, citrus and other products, I intend to see that all goes right in taking the necessary domestic measures.

With respect to small- and medium-size enterprises, which are faced with tough environmental changes, I will forcefully carry out structural conversion measures, so as to make their wholesome development possible and help them contribute to vitalizing the local economy. I will also strive to ensure a stable supply of resources and energy.

Popularizing the 5-day week and shortening working hours are issues that our country as a whole should tackle. I will work for the intensification of wide-ranging dialogues between employees and employers, the promotion of local employment, and the realization of a wholesome and prosperous life for the workers.

Today the citizens of this nation seek comfort and pleasure in our lives. To this end, we will advance the relatively retarded formation of social capital, such as improving the supply of comfortable housing and creating safe and desirable urban and living environments. We will adopt various measures to facilitate the flow of information in daily life, deal with strong earthquakes, cope with disasters at sites such as Mt. Tokachi, and conserve water resources. We will also work to promote the development of local art and traditional industries and sports and the creation of local culture. Moreover, to facilitate the smooth implementation of social capital formation, we will undertake research on the commercial use of new transport systems such as the linear motorcar and ultradeep underground means.

We will also spare no efforts to prevent terrorist and guerrilla incidents, which threaten the people's safety.

One of the keys to opening up a new era is scholastic research and the development of science and technology. Together with the comprehensive promotion of creative and basic research and development, we will undertake projects such as the human frontier science program and facilitate international exchange.

The present links our past and our future. Living this moment, we assume a great mission. We have to create a new culture through concerted effort, passing our ancestral desires from generation to generation. This is the very task imposed upon us—we who are trying to pass through a time of great difficulty. [applause]

Of course, no development can be expected from disputes or confrontation. Wise and sober efforts are needed to remove excessive competition and mutual distrust from the earth. I am convinced that we can conquer any difficulty by courageously implementing warm-hearted politics that treasure harmony and trust and precious life and dearest nature. I will keep marching in this conviction. [applause]

When one is going to do something, he should know that anything can be achieved through perseverance. This is a guide for all people throughout the world. [applause]

I think that in any age, people should not forget the attitude of forging ahead while keeping a humble and sincere mind, learning and acting, and searching the soul. [applause]

We are travelling a long and rugged road. Considering this, I again keenly feel the weighty responsibility placed on me. I am determined to do my best to build a peaceful and affluent world and Japan, through steady efforts and with indomitable faith in the future. [applause]

I sincerely ask you, fellow citizens, to favor me with your further understanding and cooperation. Thank you. [applause]

LDP 'Dealt Severe Blow' by JSP Candidate

Public Anger Reflected

OW1202130589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT
12 Feb 89

[Text] Fukuoka, Feb. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his ruling Liberal Democratic Party were dealt a severe blow on Sunday as a Socialist candidate won a House of Councillors by-election in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Sadao Fuchigami, 51, a vice chairman of the prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), beat LDP candidate Kei Oma, 51, a former Agriculture Ministry official, Japan Communist Party candidate Tatsuzen Fujino, 59, and Kozo Maeda, 40, from the minor New Salaried Workers' Party.

The four candidates were fighting for a seat made vacant by the death of an LDP incumbent.

The widening Recruit Cosmos insider stock trading scandal, involving top LDP politicians, and the unpopular new consumption tax, were major election issues.

The Diet election was the first since the scandal broke last June and the consumption tax was approved by the Diet last December.

Fuchigami consolidated support from local labor unions, business circles which oppose the consumption tax, and farmers who are dissatisfied with the government's agricultural policy on the liberalization of agricultural products.

During the 18-day campaign, some 180 LDP Diet members, including Takeshita and LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, visited the prefecture, while JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi visited Fukuoka three times.

Political observers said that the Socialist victory apparently reflects public anger with the stock trading scandal and the 3-percent consumption tax to be effective on April 1.

The voter turnout was 48.2 percent of the roughly 3.45 million eligible voters in the prefecture.

Fuchigami's victory reduced to 143 the number of seats held by the ruling LDP in the 252-member House of Councillors.

The Japan Socialist Party increased its tally to 43 seats, followed by 23 seats for Komeito, 17 seats for the Japan Communist Party, 12 seats for the Democratic Socialist Party, 4 seats for Zeikinto (Tax Party), 3 seats each for the New Salaried Workers' Party and the Nium Club, and 4 independents.

A total of 159 people, including politicians, bureaucrats and business leaders, have been named as purchasers of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos, an real estate subsidiary of the information conglomerate Recruit Co., at bargain prices between 1983 and 1986. Most of them later sold the shares for huge profits when they went on sale to the public in October 1986.

Secretaries and or relatives of Takeshita, his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, Abe, and LDP Policy Board Chairman Michio Watanabe were also recipients of Recruit Cosmos shares.

The scandal has claimed three cabinet ministers, including former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, since last December because of their link to the scandal-ridden Recruit Company.

Takeshita's popularity rating continues to drop to a record low. The prime minister has vowed to make political reform his top priority.

The JSP and the JCP are pressing Takeshita's cabinet to resign en masse and are calling for dissolution of the House of Representatives and for a general election.

Takeshita Comments on Defeat

*OW1302050389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita agreed Monday that he would reject an opposition demand to dissolve the House of Representatives and hold a general election if such a request is made, ruling party officials said.

Takeshita made the agreement during a 30-minute meeting with Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at the prime minister's official residence, the officials said.

Takeshita, who also serves as LDP president, met Abe to discuss the results of a House of Councillors by-election in Fukuoka Prefecture in which an LDP candidate was defeated.

LDP candidate Kei Oma was defeated by Japan Socialist Party candidate Sadao Fuchigami (correct) [KYODO editorial notation as received] by a margin of more than 180,000 votes.

"It was a complete defeat. I never anticipated (such a large defeat)," Takeshita told reporters in front of his private residence in Tokyo before leaving for his official residence Monday morning.

The election setback came as each political party was preparing for upper house elections scheduled for July.

Takeshita and Abe agreed to closely analyze the Fukuoka election and use the analysis as a lesson for this summer's upper house election, the officials said.

They also agreed to carry out political reform, have the fiscal 1989 state budget approved by the Diet at an early date and hastily prepare for the upper house election.

Takeshita, meeting reporters at his official residence, said the Recruit scandal, the introduction of a consumption tax and the decontrol of farm imports might be responsible for the election defeat in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Asked by a reporter whether the Recruit scandal should be held primarily responsible for the defeat, Takeshita said, "That view is not wrong."

The Recruit Cosmos insider stock trading scandal involves leading politicians, their secretaries and relatives, bureaucrats, business executives and journalists.

A secretary to Takeshita has also been implicated in the scandal involving the real estate subsidiary of Recruit Co., a business information conglomerate.

The prime minister said he must candidly accept the public criticism as shown in the results of the upper house by-election.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi told reporters Monday morning that the government will go all-out in trying to regain public confidence in politics by taking the election results to heart.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the most powerful economic club, called on the government to accept the election results seriously and carry out political reform so that it can regain public confidence in politics.

Rejects Calls To Dissolve Diet

*OW1302101189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday rejected opposition demands that his cabinet resign en masse or that he dissolve the House of Representative and hold a general election.

The prime minister's comment came in response to a question by representatives of the largest opposition Japan Socialist Party, the No. 2 opposition Komeito, and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) at a plenary session of the lower house.

JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi, who took the floor for interpellation, said the defeat Sunday of the LDP's candidate in the House of Councillors by-election in Fukuoka Prefecture Sunday reflected the feelings of the ordinary people throughout the country who are angered at the Recruit Cosmos insider stock trading scandal and the new 3 percent consumption tax which goes into effect this April.

Doi said Takeshita is not qualified to talk about political reform since a secretary and a relative of the prime minister's have been involved in the scandal.

The JSP leader then demanded that the entire Takeshita cabinet resign or that the lower house be dissolved.

The prime minister also said he humbly accepts the outcome of the by-election and vowed to seriously tackle implementation of political reform.

Doi also said political donations from companies should be banned but Takeshita disagreed.

Komeito Chairman Junya Yano asked Takeshita what responsibility he bears for successive resignations of cabinet ministers in the scandal-ridden Recruit and said the new cabinet should resign en masse if another of its members is implicated in the controversy.

Three cabinet ministers, including Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, resigned since last December because of links to Recruit.

"I will dedicate myself to the realization of political reform the people strongly desire. Without thinking of resignation nor the dissolution, I will patiently fulfill my duties," Takeshita said.

Takeshita said his political reform aims at restoring public confidence in politics damaged as a result of the Recruit scandal.

North Korea

South Troops Fire on DMZ Guardpost
SK1202103789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1029 GMT 12 Feb 89

["South Korean Puppet Army Fires Bullets at Post of Our Side in DMZ in Western Sector of Front"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Army at the Chosan military police post west of Munsan in the western sector of the front in the Demilitarised Zone along the Military Demarcation Line perpetrated a grave military provocation by firing many bullets with automatic rifles at a post of our civilian police on the opposite side around 13:52 February 12.

Several armed hooligans of the South Korean puppet Army took the position by stealth and deliberately fired many bullets with automatic rifles at civilian policemen of our side.

This gravely threatened the safety of the civilian policemen of our side on routine duty at the post.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are committing one military provocation after another on the ground and in the sea while staging the adventurous "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers. This clearly shows how desperately they are making new war provocation moves to invade the northern half of Korea, bringing the situation of the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain.

It was entirely due to the patience and self-control of the civilian policemen of our side that this incident did not expand into an arms conflict between the two sides.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must act with discretion, pondering over what grave consequences would result from such gun firing in the Demilitarised Zone along the military demarcation line where military personnel of the two sides stand in confrontation with each other.

446th MAC Meeting Held in Panmunjom
SK1302044589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0220 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] The 446th Military Armistice Commission [MAC] meeting is being held in Panmunjom now at the proposal of our side. As has already been reported, our side on 5 February proposed to the U.S. side that a MAC meeting be held at 1100 on 7 February. However, because of the delaying tactics of the U.S. side, the 446th MAC meeting is being held today, 6 days after the date our side proposed.

At the meeting, Major General Choe Ui-ung, the senior member of our side, exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for their wanton violation of the armistice agreement and straining of the situation recently by repeatedly perpetrating military provocations against our side.

The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation by infiltrating four combat ships into our territorial waters west of the Changsangot of our country around 0955 on 4 February. The senior member of our side noted in detail the acts of provocation through the display chart and stated:

The four South Korean puppet navy combat ships, which departed from the area near the Taechong-do around 0900 that day, entered the waters near latitude 38 degrees north and longitude 124 degrees, 27 minutes east around 0955. These combat ships, which began to sail northward in a close formation, infiltrated deep into our territorial waters near the area of latitude 38 degrees, 7 minutes north and longitude 124 degrees, 23 minutes east around 1010. Under these circumstances, our side had to dispatch a naval patrol boat as a self-defensive measure. When the Korean People's Army [KPA] naval patrol boat appeared on the scene, the South Korean naval combat ships hastily turned west, arrived in the waters latitude 38 degrees, 7 minutes north and longitude 124 degrees, 19 minutes east around 1015, and then escaped in the direction of the Taechong-do.

Before this, the South Korean puppet Army had committed an act of grave military provocation in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] as well. Around 1415 on 3 February, the South Korean puppet army fired many rounds of large-caliber machinegun bullets from its position 800 meters south of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker No 0621 at our guard post on the opposite side. Because of the firing of the South Korean puppets, the members of the civil police of our side who were on a normal duty in the DMZ were gravely threatened and the furniture in the guard post was broken. The senior member of our side showed the particulars of the on-the-spot investigation conducted by an investigation team of our side by means of a videotape, and noted, showing concrete facts, how this armed provocation of

the South Korean puppets had been committed intentionally and how craftily they had maneuvered to drag us into this act of provocation.

He continued and exposed that around 1352 on 12 February, the day before the meeting was held, the South Korean puppet Army fired many rounds from an automatic weapon at the guard post of our side from their guard post in the area 250 meters east of the MDL marker No 00135 in the western front.

Then, he went on to note the gravity and danger of the provocations of the South Korean puppets as follows: Presently, despite the unanimous opposition of all Korean people and peace-loving peoples of the world, the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, an aggressive and nuclear-attack exercise, is being doggedly staged. Thus, the political and military situation on the Korean peninsula has again been brought to a grave phase.

At this time, the South Korean puppets are firing at soldiers of our side in the DMZ and are infiltrating combat ships on the sea in broad daylight.

This further aggravates the already acute situation on the Korean peninsula.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has been staged as many as 14 times. However, frankly speaking, never has it created a more tense situation on its initial stage by being linked with military provocations as it is in this year.

If our soldiers had ever taken necessary countermeasures against the provocations of the South Korean puppets, bullets and shells would have been exchanged on the land and seas and, if this had happened, an unpredictable result would have occurred.

Such provocative maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are an anachronistic act, which is absolutely against the trend of the era for detente and dialogue.

Today, on a global basis, many international problems of conflict are being solved through detente and negotiations, and, amid the ever-growing desire for reunification among the Korean people in the North and South as well, dialogues have been held.

This being the case, if the South Korean puppets continue military provocations on the land and seas against us, what would happen?

The situation on the Korean peninsula would be further aggravated, and obstacles would be created on the road of dialogue.

Saying that our pointing out of the South Korean puppets' provocations and our demand for their cessation at the meeting held today have proceeded precisely from

the desires of our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world to prevent the danger of armed clashes and to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, the senior member of our side emphatically said that, if the U.S. side is interested in detente and peace, it should take a responsible measure to prevent the situation from being further aggravated.

The meeting continues.

Further Report

*SK1302155889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1542 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Text] Kaesong February 13 (KCNA)—Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, at its 446th meeting which was held today in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side, condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for continuing military provocations against our side in gross violation of the armistice agreement.

According to his statement, the South Korean puppets infiltrated four combat ships deep into our territorial waters west of Chongsan Cape on the west coast of Korea at around 9:55 on February 4.

As the naval patrol craft of the Korean People's Army made a sortie, the combat ships of the South Korean puppet army hurriedly took to flight toward Taechong Island.

Earlier, the South Korean puppet army committed a grave military provocation in the DMZ area.

At around 14:15 on February 3, it fired several large-calibre machine gun bullets at a post of our side opposite to the point 800 metres south of the MDL marker No. 0621.

At around 13:52 on February 12, at day before the meeting opened, it also fired several automatic rifle bullets at the post of our side opposite to its post 250 metres east of the MDL marker No. 0013 in the western sector of the front.

The senior member of our side demanded that the U.S. side take responsible measures to prevent the situation from being further aggravated and stated that the South Korean puppets should look straight at the prevailing situation and act with discretion.

The U.S. side, however, did not lend an ear to the warning of our side, evading the discussion of the problem.

The senior member of our side bitterly condemned the U.S. side for its unwarranted attitude.

Although we could demand a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission in accordance with the armistice agreement and call the U.S. side to account for their

ceaseless provocations not only when they committed a gunfiring on January 14 but also when they introduced five machineguns into the DMZ on January 16 and, earlier, several recoilless guns into the central sector of the front, we did not do so with a view to solving problems through detente and negotiations, he said.

However, the U.S. side has taken a more high-handed posture by abusing this, he said, and went on:

Today when the "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers are going on and military provocations sharply increasing we cannot but give a serious thought to what the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are seeking.

At the same time, we have come to realize clearly why no progress has been made so far though we had several meetings in camera on the question of relaxation of tensions between the two sides.

Facts show that although the U.S. side is talking much about "detente" and "negotiations," it, in actuality, has no intention of resolving the problem.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and armed provocations do not go with negotiations. It is totally contradictory to propose to hold dialogue for the relaxation of tensions in our presence, while aggravating the military confrontation behind the scene.

The senior member of our side said: If the U.S. side truly wants to ease the situation and resolve the problem on the Korean peninsula, it should have a correct stand on dialogue and negotiation and stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and hostile military provocations.

U.S., South Blamed for Postponed Talks
SK1302050089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 13 Feb 89

["They Cannot Evade Responsibility"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—The eighth round of meeting of parliamentarians of the North and the South, which had been slated for February 10, has been put off owing to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who laid another high hurdle in the way of dialogue by launching the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

Yet the U.S. State Department and paid mouthpieces of the United States are weighing in with a charge that we "have postponed a series of talks or failed to show sincerity for the realization of talks."

In this connection NODONG SINMUN Monday comes out with a commentary captioned "They Cannot Evade Responsibility."

The news analyst says:

This is a very mean and ridiculous attempt to mislead and fool public opinion within and without and lay at our door the blame for the postponement of the talks.

It is clear to everyone that the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres may bring to naught the results of North-South dialogue overnight.

The United States and the South Korean authorities started the massive manoeuvres directed against us at a time when multi-channel talks between the North and the South including North-South high-level political and military talks, student talks and sports talks are on the order of the day. This is an intolerable malicious challenge to us who have all along made sincere efforts for the realization of North-South dialogue and a deliberate and provocative act to break it up.

The dialogue between the North and the South is delayed and obstructed not by us but by the United States and the South Korean authorities who do not want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

With no amount of lies and fabrications can they ever evade the responsibility for the postponement of the eighth round of North-South parliamentarians meeting.

'Team Spirit' Called 'Challenge' to Peace
SK1202083389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 12 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers are a product of the global strategy, Asian and Pacific strategy of the U.S. imperialists, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

The "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique from the end of January are a downright challenge to our efforts for peace and an unpardonable crime endangering peace in Korea and Asia, the article notes, and adds:

The U.S. imperialists, attaching great importance to the Asian and Pacific region in their aggressive military strategy for world supremacy, have stepped up their aggressive and belligerent policy there.

They try to realize their ambition for world supremacy by igniting a war of aggression with South Korea as a forward base to invade the whole of Korea and, further, overpowering other socialist countries with "strength".

To this end, the U.S. imperialists declared South Korea the "frontline of the U.S. strategy" and shipped there more than 1,000 nuclear weapons to turn it into the largest nuclear base in the Far East. They are making the

U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet Army accustomed to new methods of combat action through the "Team Spirit" military exercises, escalating them year after year.

This proves that the "Team Spirit" is a preliminary war and a test nuclear war for a "preemptive strike" and allout attack on our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists make officers of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" participate in the "Team Spirit" under the cloak of "observation" and, coinciding with this, stage U.S.-Japan joint exercises around the Korean peninsula.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and trying to use the Japanese militarist forces as a shock force in the execution of the U.S. Asian strategy, its Korean strategy.

An extremely dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of a war any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula due to the "Team Spirit" war maneuvers.

Noting that those who are fond of fire will be burned to death in the fire kindled by themselves, the article stresses: the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group should give up their anachronistic ambition for aggression and discontinue at once the "criminal "Team Spirit" war maneuvers.

Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From South Demanded
SK1102101289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article lashing at the U.S. imperialist ruling circles for becoming more outspoken these days in revealing their intention to permanently occupy South Korea.

The author of the article says:

Officials of the U.S. State and Defense Departments and some congressmen are drivelling that there can be no pullout of U.S. forces from South Korea in the present phase and no cutback of them is considered, while the traitor No Tae-u and other South Korean rulers are crying in chorus that they must stay in South Korea.

This is an outright disclosure of their heinous intention to leave South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation for an indefinite period and an unpardonable crime against the people's desire for peace and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. troops which keep South Korea under their armed occupation are not a deterrent to war on the Korean peninsula but a force of aggression sowing the seeds of war, not a peace-keeping force but a harasser of peace.

The gossip about "threat from the North" set afloat by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a fiction invented by them to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and war moves.

The threat of aggression comes to the North from the South where the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are playing with fire.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea are the chief stumbling block lying in the way of Korean reunification and the very one which forces all misfortunes and sufferings upon our fellow countrymen, trampling upon their national dignity and sovereignty.

None of the Korean people want the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to stay in South Korea. if any, they are a tiny handful of flunkeyist traitors to the nation who stake their fate on the patronage by the U.S. imperialists, their master, like the No Tae-u group.

In actuality, the South Korean people refuse to tolerate any more the U.S. imperialists' domination, interference and occupation policy.

The U.S. imperialists talked about the "closure" of the "American Cultural Center" in Kwangju and the "transfer" of their aggression military base out of a city, both are targets of the South Korean people's struggle. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are driven into a crisis of total isolation in South Korea by the anti-U.S. struggle.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of military occupation in South Korea can never be justified.

Their aggression forces must pull out of South Korea at once.

U.S. Human Rights Report Criticized
SK1302091889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0008 GMT 12 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 12 February commentary: "Clamour Against the Republic by Stranger to Human Rights"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. Department of State publicized a so-called report on human rights, analyzing aspects of the human rights throughout the world.

Most of the report indulged in distorting the truth about human rights in various countries and in reversing right and wrong. In particular, without any basis, while talking about this or that aspect of the infringement of human rights, the U.S. imperialists slandered our Republic in the report. Really, this is a brazen and vicious statement.

As for the U.S. imperialists, they do not have any qualification to talk about this or that concerning the affairs of human rights, because the United States is the country where the human rights have been severely trampled. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are the most barbarous exploiters, plunderers, murders, devastators who have trampled upon democratic freedom and have strangled national independence.

Through unspeakably atrocious and aggressive crimes against the Korean popular masses, we have clearly seen the vicious nature of the U.S. imperialists. Presumptuously, the U.S. imperialists' acting like judges of human rights is a foolish thing which is not different than that of an instance of an evil-doer's audacity, and it has to be an insult and a challenge against the world's conscientiousness of cherishing the independent rights of the mankind and of truth.

On the matter of human rights, the U.S. imperialists are slandering us without any foundation, thus it is the same as dogs baying when surprised by the moon.

An economic scholar of France said: "I have recently studied Korean politics, economics, culture and so forth with deep interest for some years. The Korean socialist system can be called the most brilliant and meritorious one; Korea is the utopia of mankind, the working people have become the complete masters of the country and they have substantially guaranteed emotional freedom and rights, also the state has guaranteed and organized the lives of the people in general including jobs and resorts."

The U.S. imperialists are afraid that, under the most prominent socialist system in the world, the development of our people who have forcefully effected the banner of the revolution and uplifted the dignity of the nation.

The slander against our Republic by the U.S. imperialists, who are on the decline, is another reactionary offensive antirepublic and antisocialist expression to escape from that decline. By resorting to such foolish craftiness, they are trying to defame the internationally high dignity of our republic and to weaken the eastern bulwark of socialism.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists not only slander us, but they also have beautified the South Korean puppet ring and supported the traitor No Tae-u who has been denounced and rejected by the South Korean popular masses because of his harsh and suppressive fascist rule. The U.S. imperialists have thereby forced the South Korean puppets into further suppressing South Korean popular masses' struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification in South Korea in order to maintain colonial rule in South Korea and to occupy it as an antisocialist aggressive base.

The atrocious clamour against our Republic by the U.S. imperialists is a vicious production of their lines of division and confrontation and it constitutes a major key

for their antisocialist offensive. It is the U.S. habitual ruse to reverse right and wrong, thereby seeking their aggressive purpose. The clamour against our republic graphically shows the ugly nature and cunning ruse of the U.S. imperialists, the aggressor.

With a view to escaping from the deadlock faced by the U.S. imperialists by maliciously slandering us, it seems that they have endeavored to malign our country's socialist system which guarantees, by all means, the independent and creative lives of the people. But this is a vain attempt.

Highly upholding the socialist banner with pride, we will refurbish the socialist system and will ceaselessly cling to it.

The clamour against our Republic by the U.S. imperialists cannot escape from the shameful doom of destruction.

Report Called 'False Propaganda'

SK1202081889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT
12 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. State Department, in a "report on human rights" in different countries in 1988 which was submitted to Congress on February 7, said that human rights condition has been "improved as a whole" in South Korea, according to the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO.

This is a shameless sophism which reverses black and white.

As already reported, the No Tae-u fascist clique mobilized suppressive forces tens of thousands strong last year to brutally crack down upon the students who rose in the struggle to bring the June 10 and August 15 North-South student talks to success and upon people of all strata who rose in demonstrations in demand of the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the main culprit of the "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and the Kwangju massacre.

The fascist clique not only arrested those people who demanded the release of all the prisoners of conscience but also imprisoned again those who had been set free by its deceptive "amnesty."

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists jabbered about "improvement of human rights condition" which convinces nobody. This is aimed to cover up the despicable character of the traitor No Tae-u who is condemned and rejected as the strangler of democracy and military fascist maniac and bolster up the shaking colonial rule in South Korea.

Such false propaganda of the U.S. imperialists only provokes public derision and further detonates the anti-U.S. struggle among the South Korean people.

U.S. Soldiers Allegedly Beat Tongduchon Shop Owner
*SK1102104889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT
11 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—Two soldiers of the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea broke into a shop in Posan-tong, Tongduchon, on the night of February 7 and mercilessly beat with a hammer the owner of the shop surnamed Yi on his head and whole body when the latter refused to buy their two bottles of wine, according to a report.

The owner reportedly fell to the ground with a fatal wound.

This atrocity reveals the arrogant and brutal nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are accustomed to riding roughshod over South Korea and committing all sorts of outrages such as burglary and murder.

The No Tae-u puppet clique this time, too, committed never-to-be-condoned pro-American act of submission, placing the two criminals under police protection and handing them over to the U.S. Army side.

South Korean Fishing Vessels Return Home
*SK1102104289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0900 GMT 11 Feb 89*

[Text] The crew members of the South Korean vessels, the "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38," have left. All of the crew members of the South Korean vessels, the "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38," which had been apprehended when they illegally intruded deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic, have departed, leaving the port of Nampo this morning.

A large number of workers and students in Nampo were at the port today to see off the South Korean ships' crew members.

The South Korean vessels, the "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38," had illegally intruded into our territorial waters of the West Sea at 38 degrees 22 minutes north latitude and at 124 degrees 10 minutes east longitude at around 1050 on 28 January when they were apprehended by the KPA naval patrol boat.

The "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38," vessels belonging to the Taeyang Fisheries Association in Inchon, intentionally intruded into the territorial waters of our side according to a plan meticulously premeditated and prepared in advance.

The South Korean ships' crew members frankly admitted their crime of illegally intruding into the territorial waters of our side, sincerely apologized for it, and requested generous forgiveness. Prompted by warm compatriotic love and noble humanitarianism, the government of the republic not only forgave the South

Korean ships' crew generously but welcomed them warmly during their stay and completely repaired their ships which had been out of order.

Before leaving the port of Nampo, the South Korean ships' crew members expressed warm gratitude to the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il for generously forgiving them, who had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic, and for allowing them to return home.

As the crew members of the South Korean vessels, the "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38," arrived at the pier for departure, the juvenile corps members and workers gave them bundles of flowers and hung garlands on them. The South Korean ships' crew members expressed profound gratitude again and again with tears in their eyes for the warm welcome given them and for seeing them off with the affection of real flesh and blood.

At 1100, the South Korean ships' crew members left the port of Nampo in their vessels with the warm farewell given them by the crowd.

Increase of Demonstrations in South Noted
*SK0902105289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT
9 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—Anti-American, anti- "government" demonstrations took place on more than 290 occasions in South Korea in January, involving over 128,000 people of broad strata, according to a report.

The cases of demonstration increased 2.5 times and the number of demonstrators 5 times compared with January last year.

This suggests that the struggle of students is gaining further momentum, not affected by seasonal conditions, and broad sections of people are also intensifying their struggle.

South Police Arrest Student Labor Activists
*SK1302102789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique on February 10 arrested five young people who had taken an active part in the labor movement by brandishing the notorious "National Security Law," according to a report.

The fascist clique charged that they had conducted activities to awaken workers, formed trade union organisations and took the vanguard in the struggle for the right to live which was waged in Inchon, Pupyong, Puchon, etc.

Dismayed at the signs of a new tide of the workers' struggle in spring known as the season of struggle in South Korea, they are directing the sharp edge of repression to the core members of the labor movement to head it off.

CPRF Denounces Riot Equipment Increase
SK1102102589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on February 11 issued Information No. 530 denouncing the No Tae-u puppet clique for scheming to enlarge suppressive equipment in South Korea.

Under the pretext of coping with the fierce street demonstrations of people of all strata which are rapidly growing this year, the South Korean fascist clique decided to enlarge the shield, now 47 by 91 centimetres, to a size 53.5 by 121 centimetres for the riot police and lengthen the riot police club from the present 50 centimetres to 70 centimetres for "attack and defence."

The information brands this as an unpardonable criminal move to suppress in more cold-blooded way the just struggle of people of all strata for independence, democracy and reunification and an open scheme to turn the whole land of South Korea into a bloody pandemonium of fascism.

It says that the South Korean police is now equipped with all types of latest special suppressive tools.

Last year, it continues, the South Korean fascist clique supplied 2,400 latest gas rifles to disperse demonstrators to the policemen under the puppet Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau and imported or manufactured large numbers of special gas rifles, sound rifles, electronic truncheons and other kinds of special tools for crackdown upon people with the Olympics as an occasion and armed the police with them.

Worse still, the fascist clique supplied the police with toxic tear gas canisters extremely harmful to physical bodies including the "CS" tear gas canister, "KM 25" bullets, "SY 44" bullets and multi-launching bullets, the information says, and stresses:

Not content with this, the No Tae-u group decided this time again to enlarge the shield and clubs of the police. This reveals the true intention of the fascist maniacs to more frantically launch into a suppressive offensive against the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea.

South Public Oppose Hirohito Funeral Attendance
SK0902104489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 9 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—Seven organisations including the Seoul Christian young men's society released a joint statement on February 8 bitterly denouncing the pro-Japanese stonkeyist decision of the No Tae-u group to dispatch a "condolence envoy" to the funeral of Japanese "Emperor" Hirohito, according to a report.

The decision of the "Government" to send the "prime minister" as a "condolence envoy" to the funeral of Hirohito, a war criminal and the very one who inflicted enormous damages upon the Korean nation is a second worship at the shrine insulting the spirit of the nation, the statement said.

It strongly demanded that the Japanese Government make an official apology for the crimes it had committed against the Korean people in the past.

Seoul Rally Demands Probe of Deaths
SK1302044489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—Some 40 family members of those who had been killed in brutal suppression during the office of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and upwards of 1,000 students of the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) held a citizens meeting for a probe into suspicious deaths at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on February 11 before starting a demonstration, according to a report.

Charging that the causes of the deaths of 34 people who had been found dead after being taken to the puppet army or to the police have not yet been made clear, they adopted a joint resolution demanding a probe into the truth behind them.

At the end of the meeting the protestors stubbornly fought, hurling rocks at the tear-gas firing riot police.

14,000 Books on North Seized in South
SK1202082689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 12 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique seized 14,000 copies of books of 37 kinds concerning the northern half of Korea on five occasions this year, according to a report.

The fascist clique searched and seized the books introducing the chuche idea and the reality of the northern half, crying that they are "dimming the structure of liberal democratic consciousness."

The fascist clique's seizure racket shows that its talking about "opening materials concerning the North to the public" and "reunification" is all deceptive and make-believe.

It also proves how desperately the No Tae-u group is trying to block the desire of the South Korean people for reunification.

The South Korean students and people will never pardon the anti-national and anti-reunification crimes of the fascist clique.

South Magazine Carries Pictures of North
*SK0902051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT
9 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—The November 1988 issue of the South Korean magazine WOLGAN HURUM carried photos introducing the northern half of Korea.

The magazine printed a panoramic picture of the central part of grand and beautiful Pyongyang, a photograph of Ongnyu Bridge and Munsu Street taken from the Pyongyang School Children's Palace and a panoramic picture of Wonsan City taken from the sea, together with the notes "Central part of Pyongyang seen from the Tower of Chuche Idea," "Old yet new city" and "Port city of culture on east coast."

Also carried in the magazine are pictures with notes showing the Pyongyang Metro including "Yonggwang Station," happy looks of working people having a rest on the bank of Taedong River and workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.

All the photos were reportedly taken by a Japanese cameraman during his visit to Korea last year.

Statement Issued on East European Arms Cuts
*SK1102075789 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0900 GMT 10 Feb 89*

[Press statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Recently Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland unilaterally announced plans to reduce their country's arms.

On 27 January, the Council of National Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic announced that it would reduce 15 percent of its national defense expenditure, 12,000 military servicemen, 850 tanks, 165 armored cars, and 51 fighter planes by 1990. The Bulgarian People's Republic State Council and cabinet decided to reduce 12 percent of its national defense expenditure for this year; and by late 1990 reduce 10,000 military servicemen, 200 tanks, 200 guns, 20 planes, and 5 warships. Also the Government of the Polish People's Republic announced measures to reduce national defense expenditures and military forces.

The measures taken by Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland after the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic announced their arms reduction are a clear expression of these socialist countries' consistent peace-loving policies. These measures are active steps to create an atmosphere of trust, ease tensions, and achieve peace and security in the European area and are a practical contribution to the acceleration of the global disarmament process.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people warmly welcome and fully support the recent arms reduction steps being carried out by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the Polish People's Republic, as well as their peace policies.

Realizing arms reduction is an imminent task of the times. To improve international relations in accord with the trend of detente, there is an urgent need for multi-lateral efforts in the worldwide domain to achieve general and complete disarmament.

We consider that the NATO member nations should affirmatively respond to the constructive disarmament measures of the European socialist countries and only when they do so can the danger of a new war be removed from Europe and can durable peace and security be guaranteed substantially.

The current trend of the time toward detente and peace raises the essential demand of realizing disarmament on the Korean peninsula.

Responding to the requirements of the present time, the DPRK Government has put forward proposals for disarmament, including a proposal for extensive phased arms reduction, in recent years alone and set examples by itself, and has again advanced a new package of peace proposals for guaranteeing peace in Korea.

But the United States and the South Korean authorities continue to ship nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons into South Korea under all sorts of pretexts, far from accepting our fair and aboveboard and constructive proposals for disarmament. They have also take the road of aggravating the situation of the Korean peninsula, staging such extremely adventurous military maneuvers as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not go against the trend of the time toward disarmament and detente, but respond to our proposal for disarmament at an early date and the Korean peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will in the future, too, actively support and encourage the efforts of the socialist countries for detente and peace and make all efforts with them for universal disarmament and peace on the Korean peninsula.

[Dated] 10 February, 1989, Pyongyang

Japanese 'Ambition,' Peace Obstruction Criticized
*SK1202082289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT
12 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 12 (KCNA)—Today the Japanese reactionaries are resorting to vicious moves to obstruct peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, following the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy.

NODONG SINMUN Sunday comes out with an article entitled "Japan Should Not Obstruct Peace in Korea and Her Reunification".

The author of the article says:

The Japanese reactionaries are clamouring that if the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, South Korea will be "communized" and a dangerous situation be created in Japan, too.

As a variety of "threat from the North" doctrine clamoured about by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, it is aimed by the Japanese reactionaries to provide the United States with a pretext for occupying South Korea permanently.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to realise their wild ambition of reinvasion, availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy towards Korea. Considering that they will stretch out tentacles of aggression with ease when Korea remains divided, they have zealously opposed all along the withdrawal of U.S. forces occupying South Korea. The present Takeshita government is a step further ahead of any preceding government.

Last year Japanese Foreign Minister Uno shamelessly cried that "it is best at present not to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea". The Japanese reactionaries have gone the length of talking nonsense that the U.S. forces occupying South Korea should pull out from there only after "consultation" with them.

Recently the Japanese "defence director" clamoured that the problem of the withdrawal of U.S. forces occupying South Korea should be discussed by Japan, South Korea and the United States and be decided through the examination of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Japanese reactionaries are scheming to play a more aggressive role in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and, further, to realize military domination over South Korea.

Japan is one of the ringleaders who have divided Korea.

The Korean people will not pardon the Japanese reactionaries' crime in zealously partaking of the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot, patronizing the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, stresses the article.

Osaka Meeting Denounces 'Team Spirit'
SK1302100489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0958 GMT
13 Feb 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 13 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in Japan in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Speaking at a meeting held in Osaka on February 7, the representative member of the Osaka prefectural people's joint struggle council supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the struggle of the South Korean people for democratization, and other figures said that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are an act throwing a wet blanket over the North-South dialogue and the efforts of the Korean people for reunification.

The resolution adopted at the meeting points out that the war game is a preliminary nuclear war and a test war for an attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a product of the military tie-up of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Stressing that political and military confrontation must be removed for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification, the resolution says: The United States and the South Korean authorities, if they are interested in the Korean question, should respond to the peace proposal of the DPRK at an early date.

And the resolution adopted at a meeting in Kyoto brands the war game as a challenge to the Korean people and the world people aspiring after peace in Korea and its reunification and a criminal act going against the trend of detente.

Over 1,000 Monumental Edifices Built
SK1102153389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1507 GMT
11 Feb 89

[Text] *Pyongyang* February 11 (KCNA)—Monumental structures have been erected in different parts of Korea in accordance with a grand construction programme of our party to add lustre to the times.

The recent two years have witnessed the completion of more than 100 new projects including the revolutionary and historical monuments, modern streets, grandiose and splendid sports and cultural institutions and large-scale industrial buildings.

As a result, more than 1,000 major structures have been completed altogether on the initiative of our party and under its guidance.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, embodying the ideas and intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song in construction work, clearly indicated the general direction and ways of land development.

Comrade Kim Chong-il explained the problems of principle arising in carrying out projects and energetically directed the building of grand monumental edifices and urban, rural and industrial construction.

He initiated the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph and examined over 20 designing plans and miniature models to perfect them to be monumental edifices.

It was thanks to his energetic guidance that monuments and museums have made their appearance in various places of the country including the monument to the autographic speech made by president Kim Il-song after his triumphant return home, the Grand Wangjaesan Monument, the Grand Samjiyon Monument and the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

There are also in different parts of the country streets, theatres, stadiums, hospitals and many other monumental structures whose building sites were chosen by him and whose designing plans were examined by him.

In Pyongyang there are more than ten modern streets including Changgwang, Nakwon, An Sang-taek and Chongchun streets and streets lined with modern dwelling houses and modern towns came into being in major cities, workers' settlements and rural villages.

Monumental edifices such as the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Kim Il-song Stadium, International Friendship Exhibition, Mansudae Art Theatre, Hyangsan Hotel, Changgwang Health Complex, Chongnyu Restaurant and Pyongyang Maternity Hospital have been completed one after another, renewing the looks of the capital and local cities.

Among the structures completed under the leadership of our party are industrial establishments such as the 8-kilometre long west sea barrage rising in the rough sea, the No. 8 Steel Works, the Sangwon Cement Complex, the Anju Calcium Silicate Brick Factory with a production capacity of 500 million bricks and other calcium silicate brick factories, the express highway between Pyongyang and Wonsan.

High-Yield Campaign Waged at County Level
SK0702232589 *Pyongyang, KCNA in English 1511 GMT*
7 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—A mass campaign for winning the honour of being high-yield county is going on briskly among the agricultural working people of Korea.

This is a campaign for mass innovations to bring about a new turn in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production.

The great leader President Kim Il-song at important meetings which were held last year and this year unfolded a bright prospect for further development of our rural economy and instructed that a dynamic campaign should be waged for winning the honour of being high-yield county including the honour of being "200,000-ton county."

Upholding his instructions, the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the motto "let us win the honour of being '200,000-ton county' (180,000-ton, 150,000-ton, 120,000-ton, 100,000-ton, 70,000-ton and 50,000 ton county) by thoroughly applying the chuche-based methods of farming!" and made clear the orientation and ways of effecting a new upswing in agricultural production.

A great potential for it has been created in Korea under the rays of the rural theses.

The socialist rural economy system based on the collective method has been set up, rural irrigation and electrification already completed and mechanisation and chemicalisation are being stepped up vigorously.

Now, Korea has more than 1,700 reservoirs and over 25,200 pumping stations. 2,500 million kwh of electricity is supplied annually to the domains of rural economy.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan seven tractors were available for every 100 hectares of cultivated land in plain area, six in the intermediary and mountainous areas and 5.5 rice-transplanting machines.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each hectare reaches over 2 tons.

The innovation campaign based on such material and technical foundations is going on with county as a unit.

The agricultural working people in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, are resolved to win the honour of being "180,000-ton county" this year and the honour of being "200,000-ton county" next year.

Annual production of grain in Pyongwon County was only 15,000-ton in preliberation days and over 40,000-ton in the 1960s. But now the county is advancing in the van across the country with the goal of producing 180,000 tons and 200,000 tons.

The campaign for winning the honour of being high-yield county in Korea is a new development in depth of the campaign for winning the honour of being "100,000-ton county" which were carried out in agricultural domain in the 1960s under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Under his guidance innovations for increased production were created in the 1960s through a dynamic campaign for winning the honour of being "100,000-ton county", "70,000-ton county", "50,000-ton county" and "30,000-ton county".

Through this campaign, many counties won the honour of being "100,000-ton" county, continuously recording amazing records in the history of Korea.

In response to the call of the Pyongwon County many counties throughout the country including Sukchon County in South Pyongan Province are striving to win the honour of being "200,000-ton county," "180,000-ton county" and "150,000-ton county".

Industrial Sites Practice Equipment Control
*SK0902103689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT
9 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)—"The Model Machine Movement of Loyalty for Emulating Lathe No. 26" is now in full swing in Korea.

Some 80 industrial establishments have won the "prize of honor of the model machine factory in emulating lathe No. 26," more than 600 the title of twice model machine factory and over 2,000 the title of model machine factory in emulating lathe No. 26 all over the country in the past seven years.

There are now 2,300 twice model machine workshops, 3,800 model machine workshops, 21,000 twice model machine workteams, 39,000 model machine workteams, 280,000 twice model machines and 390,000 model machines in emulating lathe No. 26.

Through the movement production equipment has been further modernized and its capacity increased at all the industrial establishments throughout the country.

The mental and moral traits of people have changed and production equipment and facilities of industrial establishments and working environments have become more hygienic and cultural.

The model machine movement is a mass movement of equipment control to readjust machines and equipment with good care as befits the masters, make effective use of them, remodel them technologically and steadily raise production capacity and the level of technical equipment.

The Pyongyang textile machine factory lifted the first torchlight of this movement in the course of keeping all the equipment neat and clean like the No. 26 lathe associated with the noble intention of our party.

This vigorous movement has been conducted in all industrial establishments since June, 1982 and a new turn has taken place in the control of equipment.

The excavator No. 7 platoon of heroes of the Yongyang mine had a rally recently to develop this movement to a new, higher stage.

South Korea

UNC Rejects Request To Halt 'Team Spirit'
*SK1302112089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1107 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—Rear Adm. William T. Pendley, the United Nations Command (UNC) senior Military Armistice Commission (MAC) member, rejected Monday the North Korea's request to stop the "Team Spirit" exercises, an annual joint drill between the U.S. and Korean military forces.

Pendley said that the "Team Spirit" exercises threatens no one, stressing that the defensive training exercise has been conducted for the past 13 years well south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and along an East-West axis.

These remarks came after Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung, senior member of the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteer (KPA/CPV) component, claimed the UNC violations were wrecking the armistice and that the "Team Spirit" exercises disrupted the South-North dialogue at the 446th MAC meeting on Monday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The UNC senior member reminded Choe that the inter-Korea dialogue has continued in the past when "Team Spirit" exercises were taking place, specially in 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1984. He also noted that the inter-Korean dialogue continued during North Korean military exercises as recently as in 1988, including air and naval forces of the Soviet Union.

Pendley urged the North to join in meaningful discussions of the mutual confidence building measures and other measures which contribute to the maintenance of the armistice until South-North dialogue can solve outstanding political and economical issues.

As for the accidental firing on Feb. 3 in the DMZ, the UNC immediately informed North Korea that the firing was an accidental discharge and was regretted, Pendley said.

Meanwhile, the UNC side urged North Korea to return the remains of the UNC soldiers who died during the Korean war (1950-1953) as a method of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Paper Calls for Halt to 'Team Spirit'
*SK1102081989 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
10 Feb 89 p 6*

[Editorial: " 'Team Spirit' Is an Obstacle to the Alleviation of Tension—Is There Any Reason Why We Should Continue This Exercise?"]

[Text] Many people now wonder to which do the regimes in the North and the South attach greater importance, dialogue or confrontation? Anticipated this year are the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, economic

talks, and Red Cross talks, and North Korea has proposed high-level political and military talks, the student talks for the youth and student festival, and sports talks.

On 8 February, preliminary talks for the North-South premiers' talks were held in Panmunjom. At this meeting, "Team Spirit," the annual large-scale ROK-U.S. joint military exercise, became a controversial issue, and this is likely to be an ominous sign for the future of North-South dialogue.

The "Team Spirit" exercise, which is conducted mobilizing 200,000 troops for about a 70-day operational period according to the data as of 1987, is known to be the largest-scale joint military exercise in the world. This exercise, which began in 1976, has had considerable changes in its mode since 1980. Not only has the period of the exercise been lengthened, the amount of troops participating has increased from 50,000 in 1976 to 200,000 in 1983. In particular, the equipment mobilized in the exercise leads us to suspect that the "Team Spirit" exercise might be an exercise for actual combat to prepare for a nuclear war. Evident, however, is the fact that this exercise is not designed simply to build up a war deterrent to cope with the threat from the North. This is clearly proven by the report to the Congress submitted by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in 1983. In this report he disclosed, "In case the Soviet Union intervenes in the Middle East region, the United States, together with its allies in Northeast Asia, will attack the Far Eastern coastal area of the Soviet Union...and we have set up a plan for a nuclear strike against North Korea, and a U.S. nuclear carrier was dispatched for 'Team Spirit-83' under the assumption of this situation." According to this report, the Korean peninsula is nothing but a "sacrificial lamb" in the U.S. world nuclear strategy.

Let us assume that this exercise has a "defensive" nature, as the ROK Government asserts, however, if North Korea enters a "war emergency mobilization posture" to cope with it every time this exercise is conducted, tension is heightened rather than alleviated. It would show an attitude of generosity to prevent North Korea's "extraordinary" objection, for the sake of true reconciliation between the fellow countrymen. If the ROK Government is truly independent and aspires for reunification, it should prove so with an independent attitude and stop this exercise.

Editorial Notes Importance of Bush's Asia Tour
SK1202032189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Solid Basis for East-West Tlaw"]

[Text] Now the world, as President George Bush told Congress Thursday, is poised between the post-World War II era and a new era whose "outlines can begin to be discerned." How he perceives that transition is noteworthy for projecting the future course of Washington policy.

Obviously more than mere rhetoric, Bush emphasized the need for increasing unity among America's allies as they improve their relations with their adversaries.

The East Asian rim of the Pacific has drawn growing attention as the theater for such alliance solidarity. The area must be the world's fastest-changing place where Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's venture for power realignment is most palpable.

So Bush's forthcoming visits to Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul toward the end of this month, though taking advantage of Japanese Emperor Hirohito's funeral, will surely carry immense meaning for Washington. During the swing, Bush, perhaps, will find that Gorbachev has already started to shape Washington's agenda in the theater.

Washington has remained relatively inactive compared to Moscow's unprecedented vigor in the region. America appears to have indulged in a sort of euphoric inertia, despite problems emerging one after another requiring direct attention. Bilateral issues such as trade feuds have gripped the nerves of America and its allies. Pragmatists have insisted that business should be dealt with in a strict business logic. All this has, quite naturally, made its Asian trade partners more assertive, providing emotional holes for Soviet inroads.

The growing economic dynamism of East Asia has already caused U.S. trade with Asia to surpass that with Europe and transpacific trade is projected to double transatlantic trade in a decade. This is a natural and logical area for increasing attention. The cold logic applied to business dealings needs to be applied likewise to the proposed strengthening of unity between America and its allies in a fashion suitable for the new era being shaped in the Asian-Pacific region.

Bush said Washington's alliance with industrial democracies must be strengthened as a solid force for peace. "This is an alliance forged by the power of our ideals, not the pettiness of our differences... to move from protectionism to progress," he said, referring to trade disputes currently irritating relations within the alliance.

Bush is right to say that America's first priority is with its allies in the climate of improving East-West relations. Americans need to be aware of the necessity, for their own country's sake, to remain a world leader. Farsighted magnanimity, becoming of a world leader for whatever reasons, will be an absolute ingredient.

Washington will have to do all this while being aware of the effects arising from Moscow's announced cuts in Soviet military strength. Bush's freeze on defense spending will head off possible unease that might otherwise be inflicted on America because of Moscow's professed curtailment of military might.

Yet Bush should never allow this to be interpreted as a sign that Washington lacks policy consistency and resolve, helplessly following Soviet initiatives. Instead, Washington should make it understood that it is strength and solidarity that have enabled America and its allies to become hopeful of constructive relations with their adversaries.

Of course, the settling of old feuds brings with it opportunities for new relationships; yet some may feel uncomfortable and uncertain in the glow of a changing political order, harboring the prospect of an unsettling peace. The sense of opportunity should be promoted without allowing irritant misgivings to spoil rapprochement itself. To effectively guide Gorbachev's peace offensive, one should make sure that rapprochement with the Soviets will not aid Moscow's designs, if there are any, to make itself a more effective rival of the United States and eventually eliminate the U.S. alliance system.

The Korean peninsula is the only foothold of American military presence maintained in the East Asian continent. Few would deny or discount its crucial geostrategic importance to America in deterring Soviet military adventurism by being a possible choking point for Soviet naval viability in the East Asia and Pacific theater. Such a presence, then, supports America's influence politically and otherwise in this part of the world. Yet some, especially some Americans, tend to see the U.S. military presence as only a unilateral defense of south Korea's safety. Undeniably, the U.S. military presence contributes much to deter aggression against the south. An alliance, in a genuine sense, however, means cooperation, helping each other for defense.

This imperative must be understood by both peoples of the alliance, practically and honestly. Especially now, while geopolitics are realigning in Northeast Asia, the Seoul-Washington alliance can serve as a stabilizing force for the promotion of East-West rapprochement. Both sides need to strive to ensure such an alliance by avoiding what could fuel anti-Americanism, and vice versa, and through the awareness of sharing profound moral and strategic interests. In this context, Bush's emphasis on solidarity is both appropriate and timely.

Debate on U.S. Role, Cultural Center Needed
SK1202125789 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
8 Feb 89 p 5

[Article by foreign news desk reporter Yi Chae-ho in the "Reporter's Eye" Column: "Future of Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center"]

[Text] It has been learned that the United States is examining the closure of the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center. The reason is that even the safety of the staff is being threatened by the frequent throwing of firebombs and the surprise occupations of the center.

The Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center has suffered surprise attacks and occupation over 27 times since a group of Chonnam University students made a surprise raid and set fire to it in December 1980. If one counts the number more correctly, it has suffered such misfortunes more than 3 times a year. Even on 31 January when the U.S. side was studying the closure, another raid took place.

The ordeal of the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center is symbolic of ROK-U.S. relations in the eighties. This clearly symbolizes a series of certain patterns including the changes and discord in the relations between the two countries and acts expressing an anti-U.S. sentiment.

In the early seventies, the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center was not a place of ordeal. At that time, high school students in Kwangju often used the Cultural Center as the venue for holding exhibitions of illustrated poems. A hallway and large and small rooms could be found in the wooden one-story building of the U.S. Cultural Center located in a corner of Hwanggum-tong, Kwangju, and thus the paintings in which poems were written, full of the fragrance of dyestuffs, were hung on each wall of these rooms. Because there was no other suitable place, the center was used as the best exhibition hall. However, this place has been turned into a site where firebombs and fierce slogans are rampant and finally its closure is being discussed. Thus, one feels enormous changes are taking place in this center.

It appears that there is no need for again discussing each of the different views concerning the issue of closing the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center simply because such views reflect the contradictory consciousness of basic ROK-U.S. relations. However, we would like to point out one thing clearly using the issue of the closure of the center as an occasion, a venue for sincere discussion of the essential solution of problems should be provided.

The Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center can be termed an organization with a "representative nature." As long as this center is in Kwangju, whether one likes it or not, it is considered an organization representing the United States just as before. It can hardly be expected in a city that is filled with a certain conviction about the Kwangju democratization movement and the U.S. role in it, that the U.S. Cultural Center would be considered merely a place for lending new books and publications. The United States may think that this is unreasonable but this is a practical situation. Therefore, unless such consciousness and conviction are removed, the possibility of surprise attack and occupation remain. This means that the United States should expeditiously settle the essential problem—the probing of "the U.S. role". This meaning also applies to the theory of U.S. support for the dictatorial regime and its responsibility for the division.

As for the side that has launched surprise attacks, occupation, and attempts to set the place on fire, any damage to life caused by its radical acts will give it no justification nor any place for it to stand. If men get hurt

and lose their lives, this makes a number of people, who strive to look at the issue of the U.S. Cultural Center and ROK-U.S. relations based on a balanced and fair position as much as possible, incline toward only one side. Thus, its acts can be called useless and hopeless.

Everyone strives to view the issue of the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center based on a balanced and fair position because they are aware of the depth of the tragedy. Thus, a venue of sincere discussion should be provided expeditiously before a surprise attack and attempt to set the place on fire lead to the closing of the center. This venue could be anywhere including a college, a citizens' gathering, or the U.S. Cultural Center. Sincere efforts should be made to probe the truth before the closing is discussed and before the firebombs are thrown.

'Two Extreme Views' Toward U.S. Considered
SK1302130589 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
13 Feb 89 p 14

[Article by reporter Choe Hun: "Two Extreme Views Toward the United States"]

[Text] Nowadays when North Korea and the communist sphere which seemed to be far away in the past are coming closer to us, new misgivings have emerged among the general public.

"What does the United States mean to us?" The "two extreme voices" of the citizens who watched the program, "How One Should Look at the United States?" carried by KBS television until 0200 on the morning of 12 February, flooded CHUNGANG ILBO's Editorial Bureau.

These two voices made one feel keenly that our outlook on the United States is adrift.

"They made such remarks because they have never experienced the communist party. The U.S. troops should remain by all means."

"Is there any other country which helped the Kwangju massacre and supported the dictatorial regimes?"

Voices of the citizens whose level of consciousness and experiences are entirely different from one another were obviously adrift between the opinions of the participants in debate who said "the United States is a vicious country which has only been harmful to us ever since the incident of the ship 'Shaman'" while another said "the United States is a virtuous country which is carrying out its mission called democracy assigned by history of the world."

A poll conducted by Seoul National University some time ago revealed that 50.6 percent of the students showed a prudent attitude by noting that "the United States is neither a friend nor an enemy." Some students even showed a negative reaction to the extreme theory of

some adults by stating that "the United States is our ally which liberated our country from the Japanese imperialist rule and which safeguards the liberal democratic system."

However, a trend has appeared in some parts of our society, going so far as to show even sympathy with North Korea's demand for discontinuation of the "Team Spirit" exercise put forth during the North-South talks.

It is a solemn truth that the greater part of our society is concerned with the hasty contact with North Korea and the communist sphere and that the voices of the greater number of citizens are anxious about the ultimate goals of the communists.

It appears that the present time requires the wisdom to see both sides of the coin and the ability to exercise self-control to adjust international relations based on cool-headed reason, not on impulse.

Bank of Korea Evaluates U.S. Trade Pact
SK1202020689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] A mixed evaluation was made by the Bank of Korea [BOK] of the initiating of a free trade agreement between Seoul and Washington.

The central bank in its monthly bulletin said the tumbling of all trade and non-trade barriers between Korea and the United States for the free flow of goods and services, will deal a heavy blow to specific industries including agricultural, services and high technology industries.

It also added the idea raised by the United States will deepen Korea's economic and political dependency on Washington. The central bank said the trade pact will diplomatically isolate Korea from Third World countries, which have maintained independent political and diplomatic courses from the United States.

However, the central bank noted the free trade agreement will give Korean manufacturers vast access to the U.S. market on a stable basis. Seoul can also expect Washington to expand its capital investment in Korea and transfer high tech to Seoul, it said.

Through the free trade agreement, Korea and the United States will be able to consolidate the traditional and diplomatic relationship with the United States, it said.

The U.S. International Trade Commission [ITC] is said to be contacting with the Korean government to sound out the possibility of establishing the free trade agreement. ITC is obligated to issue a report to the U.S. Senate Finance Committee by March 13.

Washington has been pushing for establishing free trade pacts with Korea, Japan and Taiwan as part of steps to reduce the trade imbalance with these countries.

The Bank of Korea said that Washington is seeking to deepen partnership with the Asian countries in full preparation for the integration of the Economic Community by 1992.

Washington's belief is that multilateral trade negotiations, often called the "Uruguay Round," will not result in any immediate and tangible benefits to Washington, the BOK said.

Washington already signed a free trade agreement with Canada last year but strong debate has been under way among Canadians over the ratification of the pact.

Economic benefits aside, the free trade pact is an emotional and sovereign issue, according to an economist at the state-funded Korea Development Institute.

He added Korea will have to compromise its sovereignty in return for unpredictable economic benefits by establishing the free trade agreement.

Kang Yong-hun Calls for Summit With North
SK1302050389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0431 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun called Monday for a summit as "the most effective and fastest" way to resolve issues between South and North Korea.

"We will make persistent efforts to form a favorable environment for the realization of the summit, which both the South and North have proposed, and we will put forward a new reunification formula after converging the opinions of both the ruling and opposition parties," he said.

In his "Report on State Affairs" before a special plenary session of the National Assembly, Kang said his government believes an inter-Korean summit is the best way to resolve pending issues between South and North Korea.

Recent press reports said a key aide to President No Tae-u secretly contacted a North Korean vice foreign minister in Singapore on Jan. 24 to discuss the summit. No tangible agreements have been reported, however.

The prime minister also said the government will seek academic and student exchanges between South and North Korea step by step.

On the domestic front, Kang issued a strong warning against challenges to the government.

"The government will take strict action against illegal collective acts like the seizure of public facilities to firmly establish law and order," he said.

"We also will strictly deal with acts challenging the government in a way digressing from healthy criticism for the development of society," he added.

Kang appealed, however, for understanding of the government's "difficulties with applying laws without concrete evidence" in its efforts to clear up the corruption and irregularities under former President Chon Tu-hwan.

"We know that there is some criticism of the results of the prosecution investigation and it fell short of expectations, but we also had difficulties with applying laws without concrete evidence," he said.

Kang said the government will take strict judicial action if any new evidence turns up while paying proper compensation as soon as special laws are enacted for victims of the misrule of Chon.

As for the implementation of local autonomy, the prime minister expressed his hope that the National Assembly would finalize the scope and timing for organization of provincial parliaments.

The opposition-controlled National Assembly has failed so far to agree on the details for the implementation of the local autonomy system.

Aid Said To Have Met DPRK Official in Singapore
SK1102113589 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] It has been revealed that Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, secretly contacted Han Si-hae, North Korean vice foreign minister, in Singapore on 24 January; delivered to him the "proposal for reunification by an alliance of systems," which is a new proposal for reunification drafted by our side; and urged the North Korean side to review it for positive consideration. A high-ranking government official on 11 February confirmed this and said: Since our "proposal for reunification by an alliance of systems" accommodates much of the logic and contents of the North Korean "proposal for founding the confederal republic of Koryo," we requested them to positively review it, and Vice Minister Han is said to have responded that they would review it carefully.

At this secret meeting, Vice Minister Han of North Korea is said to have avoided specific comment on the North-South summit. But he is reported to have expressed the North Korean position that the North wishes to realize the North-South premiers' talks without fail.

Vice Minister Han is said to have expressed doubt about the North-South parliamentary talks but he is said to have expressed a positive reaction to the preliminary contact of the persons in authority of North and South Korea for the premiers' talks and to the sports talks.

Meanwhile, Yi Su-chong, a Chongwadae spokesman, officially denied the report that Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, secretly contacted North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Han Si-hae and handed him the proposal for reunification by an alliance of systems. He stated: The report is not founded on truth.

Secret Talks in Denied

SK1202011889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Yi Su-chung, presidential spokesman, yesterday denied news reports that Pak Chol-on, a senior presidential secretary, delivered south Korea's new unification formula for consideration to north Korea's vice foreign minister, Han Si-hae, during their secret meeting in Singapore on Jan. 24.

"It is quite unfounded and a rude fabrication," said Yi.

Yi's official denial of the Singapore rendezvous between high officials of the South and North was echoed by Choe Pyong-yol, minister of culture and information, and concurrently the government spokesman.

According to a local newspaper report, Pak reportedly delivered what they described as a "one nation two systems unification formula" to north Korea through Han.

At the secret meeting, Pak demanded affirmative accommodation of the south's new unification proposal, which he said is similar to north Korea's Koryo federation system in terms of theory and contents, the report said.

Han showed a prudent reaction to the south's proposal for a new unification approach and pledged to consider it affirmatively, according to the news report.

The North Korean official also reportedly refused to make any commitment to the south's proposal for a south-north summit meeting but conveyed north Korea's wish to materialize the south-north prime ministers' meeting, the report said.

Cabinet Approves Inter-Korean Exchange Bill
SK1102064889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0635 GMT
11 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—The South Korean cabinet Saturday passed a bill legalizing exchanges with North Korea.

The new bill on South-North (Korean) exchanges and cooperation covers a wide spectrum of activities, including trade and cross-border visits.

It will be submitted to the National Assembly Feb. 13. if approved, it could take effect as early as March.

The growing contacts in recent months by the South Korean private sector with the rest of the communist countries have prompted the government to enact such a measure.

The bill also exempts personal and goods exchanges aimed at stimulating inter-Korean cooperation from provisions of the National Security Law.

This is the first legislation on inter-Korean exchanges to take precedence over the National Security Law since the Korean nation was divided into capitalist South and communist North at the end of World War II in 1945.

Major provisions under the bill include:

- South and North Korean nationals wishing to visit the other half of Korea must possess a certificate issued by the national unification minister.
- South Korean nationals living abroad must report to an overseas mission before and after a visit.
- Koreans living abroad who have neither foreign nationality nor a South Korean passport must hold a visitors document in order to enter South Korea.
- Direct travel between the two Koreas is subject to control by the relevant officials in accordance with immigration control regulations.
- Regarding inter-Korean trade: Anyone who wants to trade with North Korea must have a trade certificate or permission from the central and local governments. The trade and industry minister can designate trade partners if necessary.
- The trade-industry minister is to post trade items in three categories—fully approved, restrictively approved and banned—and those who import or export must obtain permission on merchandise and methods from the trade-industry minister.
- Tariffs, defense surtaxes and charges on import goods shall not be imposed on merchandise traded with North Korea.
- The law has precedence over other laws regarding visits, trade and cooperative projects between South and North Korea and acts done in compliance with the law shall not be subject to the National Security Law.

The National Security Law has been the major code in the South to oversee relations with North Korea.

In other provisions, an inter-ministry coordination group, titled the South-North Exchange and Cooperation Promotion Council and chaired by the national unification minister, is to be inaugurated under the law.

Private cultural, sports, academic and economic activities co-sponsored by South and North Korean people must have the approval of relevant governmental chiefs.

Committee Agrees to Delivery of Student Letter
*SK1102071589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0703 GMT
11 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—South Korean students may soon be in Pyongyang, predicts a private student exchange group.

The nongovernmental committee for promotion of student exchange between South and North Korea decided Saturday to send delegates to the 13th World Youth Festival in the North Korean capital in July.

The committee agreed to deliver a letter from the National Council of Student Representatives (Chon-daehyop) on South Korea's participation in the festival to North Korea via the Red Cross.

Chondaehyop's letter is a reply to a letter from the North Dec. 28, 1988, and says it desires to participate in the festival and requests materials on the festival.

The committee will meet again soon to discuss such details as procedures for organizing the mission and its cost.

A committee official said that South Korean students are likely to take part in the festival only as observers even though Chondaehyop's letter signifies participation in the festival.

Meanwhile, the committee also decided to give five students committee membership.

The five students will probably be members of Chon-daehyup as it is the group the North invited to the festival.

The committee, which was established last month, plans to push ahead with other inter-Korea student exchanges, including a pilgrimage the length of the Korean peninsula and alternative hosting of friendly games. Participation of South Korean students in the festival in Pyongyang is its first project.

Detained Fishermen Return From North
*SK1202080089 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0700 GMT 12 Feb 89*

[Text] Our fishing boats, the "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38," and 22 crewmen who were abducted to the North on the West Sea on 28 January, safely returned and arrived at wharf No 1 in Inchon at 1520 today 16 days after they were hijacked. They met again with their families and relatives with deep emotion.

The crewmen including Kwak Yong-il, the 30-year-old captain of the vessels, showed signs of severe fatigue obviously due to a 28-hour long voyage. However, the crewmen could not repress their deep emotion, shedding tears as they met their families and relatives.

Saying that the return to the fatherland is just like a dream, the crewmen expressed thanks to the relevant authorities and to the people for the care and arrangements made for their safe repatriation.

After meeting with their families and relatives at the port of Inchon, the crewmen will go to the training institute of the Inchon Fisheries Cooperatives aboard buses that were standing by at the port for a brief investigation into the background of their abduction and their 15-day life in the North. After this, they will be allowed to return to their homes.

The "Taeyang No 37" and the "Taeyang No 38" were abducted to the North on 28 January by a North Korean patrol boat while engaged in fishing on the West Sea. However, they were released at 1130 yesterday morning after 15 days of detention. They returned safely at 1520 today after a long 28-hour voyage via the sea off Paeknyong Island and Tokchok Island. They had departed from North Korea's Nampo.

Government To Invite North to Road Meeting
*SK1202021689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Feb 89 p 6*

[Text] The government will invite North Korea to attend the 11th International Road Federation (IRF) World Meeting to be held on April 16-21 in Seoul, the Construction Ministry said yesterday.

According to the ministry, the Korean Highway Corporation, the organizers of the IRF meeting, will extend an invitation to the North through the world federation, headquartered in Geneva.

The ministry plans to discuss matters on constructing road networks between the two divided halves as a step to support South-North economic exchanges, if they attend the Seoul conference.

The IRF meeting will serve as a good opportunity for both sides to exchange overall opinions on road construction between the two sides to secure a stepping-stone for economic cooperation, the ministry said.

The world conference, dubbed the "Road and Construction Olympics," will draw more than 2,000 foreign experts from 80 nations in road, transportation, construction and other road-related instruments and facilities and 500 domestic specialists.

Participants, including those from the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and other Eastern European nations, will focus their discussions on road and transportation systems worldwide and development of new skills for road construction.

The Seoul International Road and Construction Show'89 (SIRACS'89), in conjunction with the IRF meeting, will also be held at the Korea Exhibition Center.

'Consistent' Reunification Strategy Advocated
SK1202031689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Feb 89 p 2

["News in Review" column by political editor Chong Un-pong: "Seoul Finds Encumbrance in Unification Approach"]

[Text] At no time in the past has the national unification issue been given so much public attention than it is now. With the recent visit to North Korea by Chong Chu-yong, all kinds of rosy and fancy dreams have been unleashed. And a subsequent spate of news reports is leading the people into believing as if the realization of unification is within easy reach.

Unification has become a frequent topic of discussion these days unlike in the past when it was confined to the boundary of hollow rhetoric.

As manifested in President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration, the government is going all out in seeking a breakthrough in relations with North Korea so that tensions can be eased and peace established even though unification would not be rushed.

In a new year's press conference, No said he is confident that a summit between him and north Korea's Kim Il-song will be held. He let on that contracts are being made to realize that meeting.

On top of this, unification Minister Yi Hong-ku recently revealed that a formula is now in the making, another factor feeding fuel to the peoples' burning desire for a unified Korea.

But, stark reality defies wishful thinking. It may be safely said south Korea has no consistent and firm unification strategy. At times, the unification issue had been made subservient to political purposes in the past.

However, North Korea is different. It has consistently pursued its own unification strategy to bring the southern half of the peninsula under Communist control at whatever cost.

In fact, people in the two divided parts of Korea have been taught to loathe each other. But, there is big change taking place in the South. A wide band of ideological freedom has been permitted, which was well attested to in the rise of neo-leftism among the youths and students who have no memories of the Korean War (1950-53).

Some of them carry their political demands to the extreme causing people to wonder if they are dancing to the tunes played by North Korea.

Even reproductions of North Korean publications eulogizing Kim Il-song have made inroads into Korean society unchecked, taking advantage of the strong winds of democracy.

However, not a modicum of change can be observed in North Korea.

Taking advantage of the loosened social discipline in the heat of ongoing democratization in the South, North Korea has embarked on "dialogue offensives" to stir up social confusion.

At present, there are various dialogue channels which remain open. They include those on sports, economic matters, political matters, and Red Cross talks for humanitarian issues. But all of them are now clogged with North Korea's scheme to use dialogue as a tool of pushing U.S. troops out of South Korea.

At all of the dialogue tables, North Korea has spent much of their time, demanding discontinuance of the annual South Korea-U.S. defense military drill, dubbed "Team Spirit."

As a result, dialogue has become stalled, going nowhere. An observer said it is not a dialogue but a monologue executed in the face of a counterpart.

One thing that needs to be properly addressed is that South Korea finds itself in a kind of dilemma, when it comes to the unification issue.

The foundation of the free capitalistic society in the South is maintained largely because of the security protection provided by the United States, which is situated way across the other side of the Pacific.

And, it may not be an exaggeration to say that people are inadvertently given to the U.S. security protection so much that they would feel a chilling wind if U.S. troops withdraw. [sentence as published]

But, North Korea is better off when security is concerned. Despite North Korea's propaganda, neither South Korean nor the U.S. administration is so foolish as to blunder into even thinking of invading North Korea, which shares its border with the Soviet Union and China, its two major allies.

Even if that improbable event happened, it is certain that the two powers would readily comes to North Korea's aid. Although North Korea does not have troops of the two powers on its soil, it is like having them because of its geological location to the Soviet Union and China.

But, it is a different matter when it comes to South Korea. Once U.S. troops are pulled out, chances are slim they would return even if South Korea is invaded as in the Korean War.

In whatever circumstances, the Soviet Union and China will not tolerate the Korean peninsula being unified on South Korea's terms because it would be like having a constant pain in their neck.

Plans To Block Pyongyang Broadcasts Criticized
SK1202110889 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
8 February 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Jamming the Waves of the North's FM Radio Broadcasts Obstructs the Campaign To Understand the North Correctly"]

[Text] How on earth are the people to decide what to believe when faced with the contradictory stands of the government? Are the people to believe the 7 July declaration of President No Tae-u when he said the government would take "positive measures to restore mutual trust and build up national solidarity" as "a national community seeking prosperity for the North and the South together," because it was historical high time to "provide a fresh turning point for reunification"? Or, should the people believe the "wielding of power" where publishers are arrested on charges of bringing out books concerning North Korea, the books are banned from sale and confiscated, and North Korea radio broadcasts are completely jammed?

From the first day of this year, when the fact that "Pyongyang People's FM Radio"—composed of classical music, choral music (90 percent out of total), and one-act dramas ridiculing the absurdities of the South Korean society—was heard as far as Chungchong Province was reported, not a few people may have thought that the foolish act of airing signal interference to jam the station would not be repeated. In fact, according to the survey by a research institute, now the people in general think that access to the culture of the North should be broadened and exchanges of broadcasts are precisely the thing that can make a great contribution to improving relations between the North and the South (HANGYORE SINMUN, 17 January).

However, government made the decision to jam North Korean FM radio broadcasts as has been the case before, thereby revealing that the government falls short of the ability to come to grips with the people's mature consciousness along with the changes in the political situation at home and abroad and with North Korean propaganda. Instead of airing direct jamming waves, it is said that government is considering establishing a broadcasting station with the same frequency as Pyongyang FM or broadening the band of the existing KBS FM and MBC FM to jam Pyongyang FM (HANGYORE SINMUN, 31 January). Could these be positive measures to restore mutual trust and stress national solidarity? The government should not resort to evil tricks that only contribute to perpetuating the division and wasting enormous budgetary as well radio wave resources any more. It is a matter of course that the established jamming radio and television antennae located in Koyang County in

Kyonggi Province, and Taenung-tong, Taechi-tong, and Oru-tong in Seoul have a serious impact on residents who want to watch television and listen to radios have to be eliminated.

In restoring the homogeneous nature of the nation, broadcasting is more helpful than anything else. Maintaining the "free market of ideology," by doing away with the "division of the air waves" is also one of the byways toward reunification under the recognition of giving and taking all information. Instead of simply jamming the North's broadcasts, the government should follow the proposal for exchanging programs and airing North Korean television broadcasts put forth by those engaged in the networks.

Books From North 'Flooding' Bookstores
SK1102004289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 9

[Text] Despite a continuous government crackdown, North Korean books including propaganda-oriented printed materials have been flooding the southern half of this peninsula riding the crest of the wave of openness and liberalization.

The massive influx of North Korean books reprinted with no verbal amendments has raised sharp wrangling.

Collegians, scholars, some publishers and the other pros support the free inflow of the books to help the people get a look into the real picture of the northern half.

Government authorities and the other cons are against publication of biased books propagandizing the superiority of the North Korean Communist system, or blindly idolizing and praising Kim Il-song.

So far this year, the government crackdown has resulted in the arrests of three publishers and a senior official at a publishing company on five occasions. And some 14,000 copies of 37 different North Korean books were seized.

At present, copies of some 70 different North Korean originals are on the shelves of bookstores. Literary works overwhelm the other books from the north.

Of them, "General History of Choson," "Sea of the People" and "Viva Youth" are on the best seller list.

According to publishing circles, an estimated 15,000 copies of "General History of Choson, Part I" have been sold. The first part of the Korean history book led to the other North Korea books being put into print in Seoul.

The first edition was issued last September two months after the government's "northern policy of wooing North Korea and the other Communist countries. The recently published history books shows strong signs of hitting success.

"Sea of the People" in two volumes is catching on rapidly: Two months after issuance, some 20,000 sets of the novel were put into the hands of readers. Despite the recent swooping on North Korean books, bookstores in and around campuses were reportedly ordering some 300 sets daily to meet the ever-growing demand for the book.

"Viva Youth," which portrays platonic love of young North Koreans, is likely to outpace "Sea of the People" in the marketing race. The love story is expected to occupy the top place among best selling North Korean books, according to the printing industry.

An owner of a bookstore in Sinchon, Seoul said, "We are selling some 400 volumes, including books and magazines daily these days. Nearly half of them are books on North Korea.

According to a girl working with a bookstore around one university, "Sea of the People" and "A Flower Girl" are best sellers these days. "General History of Choson" and "Modern History of Choson" are gaining popularity but sales of "Collection of Kim Il-Song" and "Thought of Chuche (self-reliance)" are lackluster.

Engineered by campus fever, a police analysis says, 50-odd printing firms are specializing in publishing North Korean books to enjoy heydays.

Most of the original North Korean books have been brought into the south from Japan—by means of mail or Korean residents in Japan.

Publishers are competing severely in issuing copies of North Korean originals for diverse reasons. The cost is cheap because they are simply copies of the originals. Moneywise printers are cashing in on the growing interest in North Korea to make a profit. Some of them are all out to publish North Korean books in order to help finance sympathizers of North Korea promote their underground activities, according to police.

The crackdown puts its focus on the North Korean Communist thought of chuche and the "armed struggle against the Japanese" under the colonial rule.

For example, "Collection of Kim Il-song," "Kim Il-song Biography" and "Sea of the People" seek to justify or praise the North Korean leader and the socialist system, prosecutors say.

The recent crackdown has received mixed reactions.

A scholar said, "The restraints on publication should be checked in an intellectual environment where free criticism is allowed. I cannot understand the government policy of controlling intellectual works by force."

A publisher comments, "At a time when the NODONG SINMUN, the daily mouthpiece of the Workers' Party of North Korea, has been made public and North Korea's television programs are televised, the crackdown on publications is illogical."

Against the comments supporting free publication, a senior researcher said, "All North Korean publications are under the strict control of the socialist regime and the Communist Party. In a broad sense, they are regarded as propaganda publications. They are far different from the books depicting the writers' own thoughts and experiences in capitalist countries."

A school teacher frowns upon a hasty access to books on North Korea. The schools, mass media and society are required to guide highschool students into right access to printed material from the north, he said.

A steady influx of North Korean books is expected. And the crack-down itself is likely not to stem the inflow of books. The authorities are required to set reasonable criteria for publications of North Korean books as soon as possible, one analyst concluded.

Soviet Chamber of Commerce Invites Businessmen
SK1102003289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CCI] has invited 40 Korean business leaders to the country in March in a bid to promote economic ties between the two nations, it was learned yesterday.

Ku Cha-kyong, honorary chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI], disclosed the Soviet's invitation to the Koreans yesterday when he met the press at the FKI building. He retired from the FKI chairmanship Thursday.

According to Ku, Vladimir Golanov, vice president of the Soviet CCI conveyed the invitation to FKI senior managing director Cho Kyu-ha on Jan. 23 when he came here to discuss the setting-up of the Soviet trade office in Korea.

He also said that Golanov had sent a cable to Cho early this month saying that the Soviet CCI proposes the Korean working-level team will visit Moscow sometime in February.

Presenting an explanation on his retirement after serving for only a single tow-year term compared to Hyundai honorary chairman Chong Chu-yong's five consecutive terms, he said; "It is desirable for a person who does not own an enterprise to led the FKI under this rapidly changing social climate."

Ku, concurrently chairman of the Lucky-Goldstar Group, also said the FKI the largest private economic organization in Korea, should make best use of the experience of economic veterans.

Touching on the Mt. Kumgang development project by the South Korean business groups, he added; "Could the economic talks between the two sides come true when both sides have no diplomatic ties and political conferences have been aborted?"

When the question arose about political funds, he reacted in a different way from that of new chairman Yu, who said that "if an agreement is made between the ruling and opposition parties, the FKI will comply with it."

Farmers, Students Stage 'Fierce' Demonstration
SK1302111789 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Excerpts] About 15,000 farmers who gathered from across the country held a nationwide rally in Yoido Plaza this afternoon demanding the abolition of the irrigation tax and that the government purchase the whole red pepper crop. They then staged a 2 hour-long fierce street demonstration, burning cars parked in nearby side streets.

Social desk reporter Kang Ki-yon has more.

[Begin Kang recording] In the rally hosted by the Nationwide Committee for Measures Against the Irrigation Tax and the Nationwide Committee of Red Pepper Producers, the farmers demanded the disbanding of the Farmland Renovation Cooperatives, abolition of the irrigation tax, the government's purchase of the entire red pepper crop, and banning of imports of U.S. agricultural products. [passage omitted]

Stressing the fact that the Nationwide Committee of Red Pepper Producers proposed to the North Korean side an exchange of red pepper produced in South Korea with maize and other grains produced in North Korea, the committee urged the government to promptly convey the committee's intention to the North Korean side.

After holding the nationwide farmers' rally, about 10,000 farmers and students who belonged to Sochongnyon [Seoul Area Federation of General Student Associations] staged street demonstrations and attempted to advance to the National Assembly building. Thus, they staged fierce demonstrations for about 2 hours, burning cars and throwing stones at the police who were blocking them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Fund To Compensate Farmers Planned
SK0802062689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT
8 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP)—The government plans to set up a fund of about 900 million dollars to compensate farmers for losses caused by agricultural imports, sources at the Economic Planning Board said Wednesday.

The sources said the government plans to contribute 50 percent of customs duties on imports of agricultural and marine products to the fund, while imposing a one percent tax on exports to raise money for the fund.

The plan came out at a meeting Tuesday, attended by working-level officials from the Economic Planning board, the Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries Ministry, the Trade and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry, who studied opening the domestic market to foreign agricultural products such as wheat, beans and corn, the official said.

South Korea depends on imports to meet more than 80 percent of domestic demand for such products, according to the official.

Students Seek To Control Campus Administration
SK1102002489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 3

[By staff reporter Ko Chik-man: "Student Activism Finds New Target in Tuition Raise"]

[Text] Winter vacation used to be a "hibernating season" for student activists. They would usually regroup their forces, rearm themselves with ideological studies and raise new issues for the coming semester during the vacation season.

Now, this is a story of yesterday. During the winter vacation, campuses across the country, are engulfed in a "tug of war" between school administrators and students over the question of hiking tuition.

"To practice filial piety is to freeze tuition" is perhaps the most popular slogans by student activists these days. They insist that the boards of trustees of their school foundations should raise the lion's share of school budget.

Criticizing the current school financial system that places top priority on revenues from tuition as the major source of campus funds, students have opposed a drastic increase in tuition.

In early January, school authorities at colleges and universities announced the raise of tuition by 10 to 38.5 percent. It finally drove students to turn their eyes to the campus issue.

Demanding a big say in school administration, students also urged the school authorities to make known how admission fees, tuition and dues for school supporting associations are spent.

In addition to the earlier demand for a students' role in university presidential elections, the controversy over tuition freeze emerge as an imminent matter to be solved before the spring semester starts in March.

Representatives of student councils at 35 colleges and universities across the country got together Thursday to launch a "common front" to nullify the tuition increases, which had been decided by the school authorities.

Students at 10 junior vocational colleges also decided to join forces against the raise which is becoming the hottest of the on-campus issues that almost plague normal administration of higher educational institutions.

The demand to hold down the increase rates of tuition, seems to be spurred by a lack of their confidence in school authorities. Students raise the strong demand that school budget should mainly come from the foundation's funds not from their parents' "thin pockets."

But behind the students' tuition freeze movement, there is a "hidden attempt" to take hold of campus administration, said campus watchdogs.

As the young activists are on the verge of losing their ground in radical political issues, according to the watchdogs, they turn their eyes to the tuition freeze drive which has gained a broad support among students who are less interested in such political issues as the South-North student exchanges, the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and the ongoing democratization process.

Campus administration at private higher educational institutions will be severely hurt by the lack of school budget, "if the plan for the tuition raise is foiled," said the campus watchdogs. In most cases, school authorities cannot program new year's budget.

According to the Education Ministry, tuition represents more than 80 percent of school budget and school authorities earmark less than 10 percent from the foundation funds for use by private colleges and universities.

No Tae-u Meets With RDP's Kim Yong-sam
*SK1102065589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT
11 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam discussed political and state affairs over lunch Saturday but differed on handling charges against the previous government.

No reaffirmed his intention to conduct an interim appraisal of his presidency but made it clear he is opposed to appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate charges of misdeeds by the government of his disgraced predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan.

Kim, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], urged No to keep his promise to eradicate the negative legacies of the previous government, hold the interim evaluation and take steps toward full democracy.

In their more than three hours of talks at Chongwadae, the presidential palace, No said he will conduct the interim assessment when it is useful for solving problems facing the nation and good for the future of the country.

He said he opposes former presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha giving testimony at parliamentary hearings but strongly hinted he might accept an alternative, such as submitting written testimony to the legislative committees probing the misdeeds.

The president also rejected Kim's request for a special prosecutor, saying it goes against the principle of checks and balances among the three branches of government and would result in political retaliation.

The prosecution completed an investigation into scandals during Chon's authoritarian seven-year rule late last month but the opposition complained that the results of the probes fell far short of people's expectations.

The three opposition parties, which hold a combined majority in the unicameral Assembly, vowed to enact a law to name a special prosecutor, who they said would carry out an unbiased and independent investigation.

Kim also called for a thorough investigation of political fund raising and management during the Chon era, but the president said he opposed the probe because it could "shatter the base for political stability."

Regarding inter-Korean issues, Kim warned against secret or behind-the-scenes contacts with North Korea in a bid to improve relations and cautioned the No government against using inter-Korean issues for political purposes.

There have been news reports, mostly denied by the government, of secret South-North Korean contacts.

No said he would seek the opposition's support for improving inter-Korean relations.

The No-Kim meeting was the first of three face-to-face gatherings No plans to have with the three opposition leaders. No is also scheduled to meet with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil.

'Gist' of No-Kim Dialogue
*SK1302147389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Feb 89 pp 2,3*

["Gist" of the dialogue held between ROK President No Tae-u and RDP President Kim Yong-sam on 11 February 1989 at Chongwadae]

[Text]—On general politics

No: Rival political parties should make a joint effort to improve democracy. We should no longer stay in a structure under the authoritarian rules where the ruling side oppresses and the opposition resists. I believe the opposition also admits that the current system is on the path to democratization.

Ruling and opposition parties are requested to jointly cope with violence hindering civil order and with undemocratic forces attempting to disrupt democratization.

We both are also requested to meet challenges from within and without and solve pending economic problems while retaining political stability.

The northern policy and inter-Korea relations should be carried out with concentrated popular effort and should not be impeded by partisan differences or political instability.

Kim: The (prosecution's) investigation into the Fifth Republic corruption has been bent rather on covering up the truth.

The opposition parties have demanded judicial punishment for those in power in the Fifth Republic, but the prosecution has arrested only one of them.

On the projected interim test of public confidence in President No Tae-u, the DJP chairman has hinted that the government and its party will link the interim test with a parliamentary dissolution. He even hinted that the ruling side may not conduct the interim test.

The interim test is intended to gauge popular confidence in President No and his achievements in democratization and the liquidation of the Fifth Republic legacies.

To divert popular attention from domestic affairs, the government seems to be recklessly pushing the northern policy and inter-Korea contacts.

The two former presidents should testify before parliament on the Fifth Republic irregularities and the 1980 Kwangju incident, and a special prosecutor should be introduced.

—On the liquidation of the Fifth Republic legacies.

No: Given a peaceful transfer of power, it is rare for the previous president to go into rural exile, while 47 of his relatives have been arrested.

The introduction of a special prosecutor violates the division of the three government powers, and if the Fifth Republic issue drags on too long, it may lead to political retaliation. This is far from desirable for the sake of the democratization we yearn for.

The political fund was not the work of a single man and we cannot disclose all the surrounding facts without endangering political and social stability.

I hope the National Assembly will settle the issues around the Fifth Republic irregularities and the Kwangju incident in its coming session (starting tomorrow).

Kim: You should show the people your firm intention to distance yourself from the Fifth Republic of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

You are requested to accept the proposal to introduce a special prosecutor to compensate for insufficient investigation by the prosecution.

You are also requested to have ex-Presidents Chon and Choe testify before the National Assembly. The Sixth Republic can consolidate only after it liquidates the Fifth Republic legacies to an extent that all people can understand.

—On the interim test

No: Leave the matter to me as it was a promise I made to the people (during the presidential campaign in late 1987).

I will not fail to conduct it and I will soon decide on its method and timing.

Kim: Some (in the ruling camp) are trying to link it with popular confidence in the current four-party system and some are trying to evade it completely. All this only endangers political stability and leads to doubts about the legitimacy of the Sixth Republic.

—On northern policy

No: The success of the Seoul Olympics provided vital momentum for the government's efforts toward the northern policy and (improved) relations with the north.

In the initial stages of a policy to better relations with socialist countries, including north Korea, some things are conducted confidentially and this is often inevitable.

From now on, the government will push the policy in a more systematic and prudent manner, with cooperation from the opposition.

The northern policy and improved relations with Pyongyang are crucial in providing the foundation for national reunification and independent diplomacy, and thus cannot be used for partisan interests.

Your proposal for a six-nation parliamentary consultative body, when realized and properly operated, would contribute to improved inter-Korea relations and peace in the Northeast Asia, I believe.

—On local autonomy system

No: I hope local autonomy is implemented within the year based on interparty agreements.

To minimize side effects, it is desirable that local congresses are formed before the chiefs of each unit are directly elected.

Kim: When several political laws and the local autonomy law are passed through the Assembly, the year will see the nation's stable and steady march toward democratization, I hope.

Talks End in 'Rupture'

SK1202013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Feb 89 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Politics on Collision Course After No-Kim Yong-sam Talks"]

[Text] the political landscape is overshadowed as President No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam only confirmed the wide difference in their approach to the current issues that can hardly be bridged.

The President and the Reunification Democratic Party president failed to produce any accord over key political issues in their three-hour-long exclusive talks yesterday.

Kim Yong-sam said after the three hour talks with President No Tae-u that he felt "big differences in position over key political issues" between himself and the President, heralding that head-on confrontation between the rival camps will follow.

"I confirmed that President No Tae-u lacks the will to liquidate evil legacies of the Fifth Republic," Kim told reporters at his party office.

Kim said that his party would stage an all-out struggle against the No Tae-u administration over the interim assessment of President No's performance and other key issues, but he did not elaborate on how.

"I came to worry about the future political situation as there were big differences over the situation between myself and President No," Kim said with a gloomy face.

Kim said that he stressed repeatedly that political stability and the legitimacy of the Sixth Republic can not be guaranteed without the bold liquidation of evil legacies of the Fifth Republic and the implementation of No's promise for the interim assessment.

But, President No still raised strong objections to the introduction of the special prosecutor system and the direct testimony of ex-presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha before the special Assembly panels, said Kim.

Kim said that he told No that the opposition will pass a special law bill to introduce the special prosecutor system.

"I warned No that his regime will face tremendous resistance from the people and the opposition if and when President No vetoes the opposition-proposed bill. But his answer was still the same," said Kim.

The RDP leader said, "I got an impression that President No has not made up his mind on the interim appraisal yet."

Kim, added that No argued that he and opposition leaders share responsibility for the results of the interim assessment which the opposition claimed should be conducted in the form of a vote of confidence.

"How can I alone take responsibility for the matter," Kim quoted President No as saying. No's remarks were understood as an indication of the government party's position that the National Assembly be dissolved and general elections be held if and when President No fails in the vote of confidence and resigns from office.

"So, I raised strong objections to his idea, reminding him that No voluntarily made the promise to call for a vote of confidence for the interim assessment during the election campaigning," said Kim.

Asked if he thought that the exclusive talks ended in a "rupture," Kim said, "Yes, I think so."

Kim also said that his party would consider taking "all possible means" against the incumbent regime if he was asked his party will campaign for the no-confidence vote against the No Tae-u administration.

But the RDP president did not say how he will carry out such moves. RDP spokesman So Chong-won said later that the RDP will decide on specific ways of struggle through consultations with the other opposition parties.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy issued a rather neutral comment on the No-Kim meeting.

Trial of Confessed Plane Terrorist Postponed

SK1102003089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] The first trial of Kim Hyon-hui, a North Korean agent charged with mass murder and destruction of aircraft, has been postponed until mid-March from the original date late this month.

"Because of the planned major reshuffle in the judiciary early next month, Kim's trial will be open in mid-March at the earliest," said Judge Chang Sang-hak who will hear her case.

Kim, 27, who was formally indicted last week without physical detention, has been in the "protective" custody of the Agency for National Security Planning for 14 months.

The judge denied local newspaper reports that the court would set up a special booth of three-sided bullet-proof glass to protect Kim.

KCCI Forecasts 'Boom' in Domestic Demand
SK1302125089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1222 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea's economy will enjoy a rising trend for the first quarter of this year supported by an active domestic demand despite sluggish exports, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) said Monday.

A KCCI report said that a boom in the domestic demand stemming from increase in consumption of such durables as electronic goods and automobiles and brisk construction industry, and an expansion of production capacity resulting from enlargement of facilities will boost the economy.

The domestic sales will increase 20 percent or so for the first three months of this year from a year earlier. The sales of automobiles will total 198,000 vehicles, up more than 65 percent, the report forecast.

The amount of domestic construction orders will reach 2.318 trillion won (about 3.409 billion U.S. dollars) for the cited period, up 25 percent from the same period of last year, fueled by active local-balanced development.

The domestic sales of electronics goods will amount to 1.780 trillion won (about 2.618 billion dollars), up 34 percent, due to the cut in the special excise tax and companies' focus on domestic sales, according to the KCCI.

The KCCI also forecast that the domestic demand for paper, petroleum and other refined oil derivatives, and steel products will rise 15 percent to 25 percent, while that for electricity, plastic and synthetic fiber will grow 10 percent.

The country's exports are expected to gain only 5 percent, which represents an unusual growth showing in recent years, reflecting the won's continuing appreciation and rising trade disputes against the nations with which Seoul registers trade surpluses, notably the United States.

Exports of electronics and auto tires will expand 21 percent and 28 percent, respectively, while those of cement and steel will decline 35 percent and 9 percent, respectively, due to expanding domestic demand.

Meanwhile, production will generally advance 10 percent from a year earlier due to increasing investments in the auto industry and expanding production capacity stemming from repairs of outworn equipment.

Productions of automobiles and cement will grow 32 percent and 25 percent, respectively, while those of oil refinery products and tires will increase 17 percent. The country will see, according to the KCCI, an expansion of 10 percent in the fields of electricity, steel industry, general machinery, electronics, synthetic fiber and papermaking.

BOK Abolishes Preferential Loans to Big Firms
SK0802070389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] Banks will be no longer eligible to borrow cheaper funds from the Bank of Korea rediscount window for financing big enterprises.

The Bank of Korea announced yesterday it will stop extending 8 percent preferential loans to the commercial banks which in turn have used the funds for financing big enterprises.

The measure, effective today, is designed to contain surging liquidity expansion. The announcement was made after the central bank reported that the nation's key monetary indicator, known as M2, grew by 20.2 percent in January.

Through the banks, the Bank of Korea financed 30 percent of face value of commercial bills, facilities investment funds for import substitution, and parts and components development for the big enterprises. Banks generally extend loans to big enterprises at 11-14 percent.

The measures will mean that the central bank will siphon off 860 billion won from big enterprises in the coming months.

The abolition of the rediscount privileges for big enterprises will mean banks will charge them higher rates.

If banks want to finance big-size exporting companies, they must raise 100 percent of necessary funds all by themselves, without tapping the Bank of Korea rediscount window.

Until now, banks mobilized 70 percent of necessary funds for financing big enterprises and the remaining 30 percent was automatically extended by the Bank of Korea at a cheaper rate of eight percent.

As a way of fostering small-scale exporting companies, the central bank will continue extending cheaper funds to the commercial banks so that they can finance commercial bills, facilities investment funds for import substitution, and parts and components development of the small- and medium-size firms.

For financing of small-scale exporting companies, the Bank of Korea had extended about two trillion won to the commercial banks at the end of last year.

The central bank will also abolish the currency stabilization accounts, in which banks have had to deposit a certain percentage of their outstanding loans at an interest rate lower than market rate.

All banking institutions have 2.8 trillion won in the currency stabilization accounts of the Bank of Korea.

South Korea 8th Largest Crude Steel Producer
SK0802064389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 8 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] South Korea was the world's eighth largest crude steel producing nation last year, up from 11th.

The nation's steel mills poured out 19,114,000 tons of crude steel, up 13.9 percent from 16,782,000 tons in 1987, to overtake Britain, Poland and France.

The steel industry got a strong boost from the construction of the Second Kwangyang Steel Mill with an annual production capacity of 5,400,000 tons.

By processing methods, the converter process churned out 1,308,000 tons or 64.8 percent of last year's total steel output, followed by electric furnaces with 6,034,000 tons or 31.6 percent.

The production efficiency rate grew to 88.3 percent, up 4.8 percentage points from that of 1987.

Shortages of steel products, caused by the voracious appetite for steel of makers of auto motors, electronic goods and machinery, are unlikely since the self-supply rate increased to 81.9 percent, up 4.5 percent from 1987, and plants operated at 90.2 percent of capacity, the world's top since 1980.

Yun Chang-no Named New MND Spokesman
SK0902012089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense [UND] appointed Col. Yun Chang-no, 4, as MND spokesman yesterday.

Col. Yun had been working with the public affairs section at the office of the Army chief of staff and the military training and education bureau at the Defense Ministry.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army in 1962, graduating from the 170th Class of the Officer Candidate School in Kwangju.

Col. Yun's predecessor, Brig. Gen. (ret.) Yi Hung-sik, was assigned to the Armed Forces Public Affairs Management Office as its director.

Yu Chang-sun Elected President of FKI
SK0902015189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT
9 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 9 (YONHA). —Former prime minister Yu Chang-sun was unanimously elected president of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the most influential economic organization in South Korea, Thursday.

Yu, 71, the first FKI head, who does not own an enterprise, will hold office for two years. He succeeds Ku Cha-kyong, president of the Lucky Goldstar Business Group.

The new FKI leader, born at Anju, South Pyongan Province in North Korea, and graduated from Hastings College in the United States in 1950, has held various key positions in government, economic and business circles during the last 30 years.

Yu was named president of the Bank of Korea in 1961; economic planning minister, 1963; president of the Korean Foreign Trade Association, 1981; prime minister, 1982; and president of Korea National Red Cross, 1982.

Burma

Electoral Procedures To Be Announced in June
*BK1202071089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT
12 Feb 89*

[By Yoshikazu Mikami]

[Text] Rangoon, Feb 12 (AFP)—Burmese junta leader Saw Maung has said that he will announce electoral procedures in June but declined to set an exact date for a ballot and stressed that it would depend on a return of law and order in Burma.

"I will announce the electoral procedure sometime in June," General Saw Maung told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an exclusive interview at the Ministry of Defence here Thursday.

"In coordination with the election commission, we would then come out with a program according to the wishes of the people," he said.

"We may be able to announce the date of the election in June," Gen. Saw Maung said in just his second interview with foreign reporters since taking power in a military coup in September.

But at the same time Burma's military leader said that a date for elections may not be set in June because of the still-volatile situation in Burma.

Gen. Saw Maung, whose putsch ended several months of nationwide protests for democracy, said that martial law in effect since the coup would be lifted once the electoral process began.

Parties will have the freedom to use the mass media and hold rallies, the general said.

An Australian senator said in Bangkok Thursday after talking with Gen. Saw Maung earlier that day in Rangoon that there would be "terrible strife" if democratic elections were not held in Burma.

"If they do not have free and fair elections, there's going to be terrible strife. I think General Saw Maung realises that," Senator Christopher Schacht said.

Mr. Schacht said that Gen. Saw Maung told him eight or nine months would be needed to make appropriate preparations for elections.

Observers said this seemed to put a possible date for elections as early in 1990, since February-March 1990 is eight to nine months from June of this year.

Rice harvesting traditionally ends in January. Analysts said it would be difficult to hold elections during the harvest, since it occupies Burma's farmers, who make up the vast majority of the Southeast Asian nation's 39 million population.

Gen. Saw Maung's comments to AFP and the senator marked the first time that the general, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the name of the junta, mentioned a timeframe for elections, observers said.

The military brutally cracked down on the mass pro-democracy movement, but promised to organize free and fair multi-party elections as soon as law and order were restored in Burma.

With no date announced so far for elections opposition parties have openly questioned whether the junta would actually allow a ballot.

In his interview with AFP, Gen. Saw Maung reiterated earlier assurances by junta leaders that the military would eventually step down, making way for a multi-party system.

But he also repeated the junta's insistence that elections would only take place when law and order were fully restored in Burma.

"It is essential that there must be law and order. If this were not the case, Burma would return to anarchy," he said.

Gen. Saw Maung said that once the electoral process gets underway, the military authorities would scrap martial law and other restrictions such as a curfew and a ban on public gatherings.

"We would give the parties freedom to act," the Burmese military leader said, pledging free access to television and other mass media for political parties.

Gen. Saw Maung was addressing criticism from opposition parties who blame the military authorities for their heavy-handed control of the media.

"We are not delaying the elections. We are now going ahead step by step," he said in another remark made in response to widespread criticism.

"We are in a transition period," Gen. Saw Maung said. "We cannot have a democratic country yet."

"I don't like power. I am not power-hungry," he added, describing the military as "a caretaker government, free of political ambitions."

"We are not a political party and have no aspiration to participate in the elections," Gen. Saw Maung said.

Paper Urges Timetable for Political Reforms
BK1102021689 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "At Least a Timetable on Burmese Political Reforms"]

[Text] Gen [General] Saw Maung, military leader of Burma, has reportedly indicated that the general elections he promised after seizing power in a coup last September could be held by the end of the year. Although many pro-democracy politicians in Burma are still wary of the general's promise, his latest indication on holding a general election this year represents a positive development.

Australian Senator Christopher Schacht disclosed in Rangoon on Thursday that Gen Saw Maung told him during a recent meeting that a new election law will be promulgated in two weeks, thus closing the registration of political parties; and after that a general election could be held in eight or nine months.

By the end of this month, the registration of new political parties will end. So far 186 parties have been registered. But their political activities have been severely restricted by a decree of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, Gen Saw Maung's regime, prohibiting gatherings of more than five persons for political purposes.

Many pro-democracy politicians, including Aung San Suu Kyi, secretary-general of the National League for Democracy (one of the largest parties) and daughter of Burma's independence hero Gen Aung San, have complained about intimidation by the Burmese military when they go upcountry to meet people and explain their policies.

Some Burmese military leaders have claimed that their men regularly keep a close watch on some politicians in order to provide them with unsolicited "security protection" and discourage them from spreading rumours or arousing anti-government sentiments. Moreover, they also have a duty to enforce the ban against political gatherings of more than five people.

If the Saw Maung regime really intends to hold "free and fair" general elections, the next thing it must do after the promulgation of the new election law is to abolish the ban on political gatherings. With the ban still in effect, the numerous political parties will have a great deal of difficulties publicizing their contestants and policies in the general election and explaining their policies to attract voters.

The unsolicited "security protection", which in effect is military surveillance, must also end. Politicians will request military escorts only when they feel the need for them.

One of the hottest issues will be the bloody suppression of the pro-democracy demonstrations during the March-September student-led uprising last year. But it is not known right now whether this issue can be discussed during the election campaigns.

Gen Saw Maung has gone on record as claiming full responsibility for all actions taken by the Burmese military in crushing the uprising. He has even promised to submit a written account detailing and justifying all military actions to the new elected government.

Again, if Gen Saw Maung sincerely believes he and his men have done nothing wrong, he has no reason to prohibit politicians from airing their views on this issue and telling their prospective voters what they intend to do if they are elected.

Senator Schacht reported after touring Burma that "there was hunger for democracy everywhere and people wish that elections be held in the near future."

The Australian senator is certainly no enemy of the Burmese military regime, for he described Gen Saw Maung as a "sincere man" and found the general "frank and outspoken". His impression that the people in Burma are hungry for democracy and want the promised general elections held as soon as possible should, therefore, be taken into consideration by Gen Saw Maung and his military colleagues in Rangoon.

Further positive developments will convince more Burmese refugees in Thailand and along the Thai-Burmese border to return home quicker so they can take part in the upcoming election campaign—if there will actually be one.

Rangoon Reports 26th News Conference
BK1002152789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Excerpts] Members of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council held the 26th news conference with local and foreign correspondents at 1300 today at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

First, the information committee explained about paddy and fishery issues saying that the committee is aware of reports saying that the granting of fishing licenses to foreign trawlers in our territorial waters is affecting the interests of the local operators of fishing trawlers and that they no longer have the right to fish. [passage omitted]

With the intention of ending illegal fishing and in the interests of the state, the government has granted fishing licenses to foreign trawlers in our territorial waters. Presently, a total of 217 trawlers—141 trawlers from three Thai companies, 40 trawlers from Malaysia, 20 from Hong Kong, 10 from Singapore, and 6 from South Korea—are under contract. However, of these 217 contract trawlers, only 110 trawlers are actually engaged in

fishing. The country expects to earn U.S.\$17.6 million from the contracts. Even before fishing under contract begins, the country has already earned \$1.7 million in deposits for the contracts. When the actual fishing begins, the government's income will increase by \$17.6 million.

This government action will not affect the local fishing trawler operators because the territorial waters in which the foreign fishing trawlers are allowed to fish along the coast from Arakan State to Tenasserim Division are outside the 30 mile limit. Local fishing trawlers are allowed to fish within the 30 mile limit and they would not be affected as local trawlers are small and can fish within the 30 miles limit where there are the most fish. [passage omitted]

Explaining the rise in paddy prices, the information committee officer said that the estimated paddy yield is 649.5 million baskets [1 basket equals 21 kg] and expected local consumption is 468 million baskets. [passage omitted]

The government has allowed free trading of paddy in the country and the transport of paddy from one place to another is allowed. The government does not control paddy. Private traders can freely trade among themselves and there is sufficient for consumption. As the government does not control the paddy trade it is not appropriate to point a finger at the government for rising paddy price.

The government's target for procurement of paddy is 119.4 million baskets. Paddy is procured under both contracts and organizational means. [passage omitted]

There was no forceful procurement. Even after the government procures 119.4 million baskets, 531 million baskets will still be left for free trading by the people and traders. [passage omitted]

Explaining the situation regarding returning students, it was disclosed that as of 3 February a total of 2,401 students had arrived and 75 more have arrived since then. As of today, 2,476 students have arrived.

Next, the information committee officer explained about the human rights issue broadcast by the VOA at 1800 [1130 GMT] on 6 February. The VOA broadcast dealt with the report of the U.S. State Department on the worldwide human rights situation, saying that the human rights situation in Burma—which was not very good before—has gone from bad to worse, citing the killing of peaceful demonstrators, arbitrary arrests and torture, compulsory labor, and the disappearance of political detainees. The report added that government security forces indiscriminately killed many Burmese citizens during 1988 and that because there were many eyewitness accounts, the Burmese authorities had not

been successful in their attempts to cover up the events. The worst incident was the death of 41 students who were killed after being arrested and packed into a tightly closed van.

According to the report, it was estimated that hundreds of demonstrators were killed by police force members during June 1988, that 2,000 were killed by the end of August, and that another 1,000 were killed between 19 and 21 September 1988. This brutal reaction from the Burmese Government against the demonstrators led to outright denunciation within the United States and resulted in the U.S. Government suspending assistance to Burma.

Explaining about the broadcast, the information committee dismissed as false the allegations against Burma contained in the U.S. State Department report on human rights. It is said that the points and figures contained in the report are grossly exaggerated and the allegations are unjust. If force had not been used to crush the mass unrest, looting, and killing there would have been uncontrollable bloodshed in the country and the country could have disintegrated. Force was used to end the mass unrest, looting, and killing and to normalize the situation. Prescribed rules and regulations were observed in using force so as to minimize bloodshed.

It is believed that it is not appropriate for secure, economically developed and democratically mature nations to criticize and blame us using their own human rights yardstick. It is even worse that they grossly exaggerate their fabrications, allegations and criticisms without attempting to describe the situation objectively. This action amounts to a violation of the norms of international relations. The superpowers should take note that the developing countries are striving for the interests of all indigenous people, for national security, food, clothing and shelter, and for sovereign independence rather than individual freedom.

Next, commenting on various rumors, the information committee officers said that the report that the movie actor and comedian, Zagana alias Ko Thura, had died is absolutely untrue and that Zagana is well.

In response to questions from the local and foreign correspondents, the information committee said that they have heard that Thanmani Bo Khin Maung has taken on a spiritual persona and been liberated alive [htwet yat pauk pyi ashin hwet thwa pyi]. Thanmani Bo Khin Maung was described as health minister when U Nu, as the leader of the League for Democracy and Peace, unilaterally announced the formation of a rival government on 9 September 1988. He was active as a member of the League for Democracy and Peace during the recent events. He served as the minister of industry in 1956 under the Antifascist People's Freedom League

government and was the holder of the Naing-Ngant-Gonyi title. When the League for Democracy and Peace registered with the Elections Commission his name was not among the 22 listed executive committee members.

According to his children, toward the end of this year, he left for a forest saying he wanted to live in peace. He went to Kyaik Dewei pagoda near Indaing and prayed and meditated and pursued alchemy there. It is learned that when his children went to look for him at Kyaik Dewei Pagoda and could not find him it was said that he had taken on a spiritual persona, they said. [passage omitted]

It was also explained that the section on Burma contained in the report of the U.S. State Department on the worldwide human rights situation is officially rejected. The news conference ended at 1345 in the afternoon.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Thailand's Chatchai Arrives 13 February

BK1302102489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT
13 Feb 89

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Feb 13 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan arrived here Monday for a three-day visit—his first to Brunei—to promote closer bilateral relations.

Officials said Mr. Chatchai's talks were also expected to touch on the Cambodian issue and the forthcoming talks on Cambodia to be held in Jakarta February 19 to 21.

Mr. Chatchai and his 31-member delegation, including Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Minister in the Prime Minister's Office Kon Thappharangsi, were met on arrival by Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamad Bolkiah.

Mr. Chatchai later met with the ruler, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah.

Officials said Mr. Chatchai's visit was part of a familiarization tour of Thailand's partners in the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) undertaken after he became prime minister last September [month as received].

He had earlier visited Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The Thai leader is expected to tour places of interest in Brunei, including Shell Oil facilities, officials said.

Further on Arrival, Schedule

BK1302071289 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, accompanied by his wife and a party of 30 officials and a dozen members of the mass media, left for Brunei Darussalam on a special Thai International Airline flight from Bangkok Airport at 0825 today. The group arrived at the Bandar Seri Begawan airport at 1200 local time in Brunei, which is 1 hour earlier than the time in Thailand.

Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, representing the sultan of Brunei, led a team of cabinet ministers, chief diplomats, and senior officials of Brunei to welcome the Thai prime minister and his delegation on their arrival. After reviewing the guard of honor, Prime Minister Chatchai and Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan, accompanied by the Brunei foreign minister, went to their residence at Edinburgh Palace. The Thai delegation accompanying the prime minister is staying at the Sheraton Hotel.

According to the schedule, the Thai ambassador to Brunei and his wife will host a reception tonight in honor of the prime minister and Khunying Bunruan at the embassy. The prime minister will meet with Thai residents in Brunei on this occasion.

This afternoon, the prime minister and his delegation will have an audience with the first sultana, Raja Isteri, at Narul Iman Raja Isteri Palace. Khunying Bunruan Chunhawan and her party will call on Sultana Pengiran Isteri, the sultan's second wife, at Nural Isa Palace.

Malaysia

Iranian Economic, Finance Minister Arrives

BK1202085689 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 89

[Text] The Iranian minister of economics and financial affairs, Mr. Mohammad Javad Iravani, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur this morning for a week long visit, is looking forward to fostering closer bilateral relations. He told newsmen that both countries have agreed to resolve whatever problems for the development of bilateral ties.

Mr Iravani said, Iran hopes to boost economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with Malaysia. He believed Iran and Malaysia could work together as both were members of the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, and of the Nonaligned Movement. He said there are good potential areas for international cooperation.

Finance Minister Datuk Paduka Daim Zainuddin, who was on hand to welcome Mr Iravani, described the visit as very significant to Malaysia, particularly in export of palm oil.

Iran, which has started buying palm oil from Malaysia, was expected to import about 700,000 tons of the commodity in the near future.

Mr Iravani's 18-member delegation, include the ministry's secretary general, Mr (Ali Majedi), a member of the Economics and Finance Committee in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Mr (Hosein Ali Zain), and the director of Southeast Asia in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr (Ashga Goreshi).

Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives

*BK1002012089 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0418 GMT 9 Feb 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 9 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister Dr Beergoonath Ghurburrun arrived here Thursday [9 February] for a five-day official visit.

Dr Ghurburrun and his wife were met at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar.

The Mauritian leader, who is leading an 11-member delegation of senior government officers and private sector representatives, is here in connection with the first meeting of the Malaysia-Mauritius Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation beginning at the Foreign Ministry Thursday.

The two-day meeting is jointly chaired by Dr Ghurburrun, who is also the economic planning and development minister and Abu Hassan.

Several matters will be discussed at the meeting to strengthen and expand economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement on formation of the commission was signed at Port Louis, Mauritius, during Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's visit there last August.

While here, Dr Ghurburrun will call on Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, and have talks with Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin and Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Aziz.

Communique Issued on Talks

*BK1002132189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1200 GMT 10 Feb 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 10, (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Mauritius have agreed that collaboration between the private sectors of both countries will strengthen and broaden economic and trade relations between them.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the two-day inaugural meeting of the Malaysia-Mauritius joint commission here Friday, both countries agreed to establish a joint council of chambers of commerce and industry to explore the possibilities of economic and technical cooperation.

The Malaysian delegation to the meeting, held at the Foreign Ministry (Wisma Putra), was headed by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar while Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister Dr Beergoonath Ghurburrun led his country's delegation.

The two countries also agreed that there should be greater exchange of information to encourage and promote further trade.

Friday, representatives of the Malaysian and Mauritian private sectors held an informal meeting at the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia (NCCIM) to brief each other on their international trade and business experiences.

The joint commission noted various opportunities in bringing about a greater trade balance, including cooperation in multilateral fora for market opening initiatives in major markets for semi-manufacturers and in combatting protectionism.

The communique said Malaysia would support Mauritius' efforts to develop into a servicing centre and entrepot for markets and encourage joint ventures in manufacturing for export to third countries. Both countries also encouraged bilateral export and investment promotion missions.

The joint commission observed that the combination of their resources including expertise and technology available in each other's countries would make collaboration in third countries very competitive.

Abu Hassan, in his speech at the closing of the meeting said Malaysia had acceded to most Mauritian requests under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program (MCTP).

On investments, he said the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) would provide necessary assistance to Mauritian investors by arranging briefings, meetings with relevant government agencies and potential joint venture partners.

Dr Ghurburrun, who is also Minister for Economic Planning and Development, said he was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting and thanked the Malaysian government for extending technical assistance, including the services of experts and training facilities, for his country's development efforts.

He hoped that the collaboration between Malaysia and Mauritius would benefit the people of both nations.

The Mauritian delegation arrived here Thursday, for a five-day official visit.

Meets With Counterpart

BK1302085889 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Mauritius and Malaysia are satisfied with the current technical and economic cooperation between the two countries, which can be expanded in the future. The two countries will also explore other fields of cooperation. This was stated by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba and his Mauritian counterpart, Dr Beergoonath Ghurburrun in Kuala Lumpur today.

The details were given by the Foreign Ministry secretary for the West Asia, Africa, and Islamic Conference Desk, Mr Adnan Osman, to reporters at the end of the meeting between Mr Ghafar and Dr Beergoonath.

According to Mr Adnan, the discussions between the two leaders also touched on privatization. He said Dr Beergoonath was impressed with Malaysia's privatization policy and felt that it should be studied in depth. This is because Mauritius has the same policy, but it has not been implemented.

Mr Ghafar also briefed the Mauritian leader on the national agricultural policy and informed him that Malaysia does not neglect the sector. The deputy prime minister said Malaysia is taking steps to upgrade the sector.

Freed MP's Protest Conditional Release, Status
BK1302122389 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1150 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 13 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Two opposition members of parliament freed last month from detention under the Internal Security Act (ISA) have filed suits challenging as restrictive the conditions of their release.

Lau Dak Kee and P. Patto, both of the Democratic Action Party (DAP), filed their cases separately in the high court [words indistinct] they claimed that the conditions, which include having to confine themselves to Ipoh, reporting to the police on the first of every month, and staying indoors between 10 pm and 6 am, interfered "drastically" with their duties and obligations as members of parliament and of the Perak State Legislative Assembly.

Lau and Patto were arrested in October 1987 along with more than 100 people in an operation by the government to quell what it said was rising racial tension.

All the detainees have been released in batches, except two opposition members of Parliament.

Cambodia

SPK Carries Soviet-Chinese Statement

BK1102065689 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT
11 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 February (SPK)—The Soviet Union and China advocate a speedy, fair, and rational settlement of the Cambodian problem by political means and express their wish to make efforts as contributions to the achievement of this objective.

In a joint Sino-Soviet statement made public at the conclusion of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Beijing, the two sides are in agreement that while Vietnam is withdrawing its troops from Cambodia, all states involved should effect a gradual reduction of military aid to each Cambodian party leading to a total termination.

The USSR and the PRC hold that Cambodia's internal affairs should be resolved by the various Cambodian parties on the basis of national agreement through negotiations free from foreign interference. They welcome dialogues among the four Cambodian parties and hope that the discussions will be fruitful.

The Soviet side endorses the four Cambodian parties' agreement on the formation of a provisional organ with the participation of the four parties' representatives and under Norodom Sihanouk's presidency. This organ should not be subordinate to any of the Cambodian parties, and should be in charge of implementing agreements concluded by the Cambodian parties and organizing free and general elections.

The Soviet Union and China will respect the results of the future free elections in Cambodia.

The Soviet and Chinese sides stand against the return of the recent past policy and practice to Cambodia.

The two sides are in favor of international guarantees for the status of Cambodia as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state following foreign troop withdrawal, and express their readiness to participate in the international guarantees.

The two sides agree to continue discussions on their remaining differences concerning certain aspects of the Cambodian settlement.

The Soviet Union and China hold the view that settlement of the Cambodian problem will contribute to the elimination of the source of tension and to the stabilization of the political climate in Southeast Asia, thus restoring peace and stability in the region.

Shevardnadze-Qian Talks Welcomed
*BK1302092889 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT
13 Feb 89*

["The Perfidious Maneuvers of the Tripartite Coalition"—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Feb (SPK)—The recent statement made in Beijing by the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is only aimed at serving the perfidious maneuvers of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge to regain power in Cambodia in the wake of the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This is unacceptable to the Cambodian people and the entire mankind.

This absurd statement issued at the conclusion of last week's meeting among the three opposing Cambodian parties under Prince Sihanouk's chairmanship was nothing but a clamorous campaign designed for concealing their long-standing rift. On the eve of the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2], the reunion devised and blessed by Beijing with the resumption by Sihanouk, cited the Voice of America, of his function as "the president of the tripartite coalition"—which he had relinquished for over a year—is the sole attempt to patch up the three opposing Cambodian parties' broken union. This is an unnecessary complication susceptible to hampering the efforts in the settlement of the Cambodian problem as did the Khmer Rouge at the JIM 1 [first Jakarta informal meeting].

It is always the same old chorus of demanding the dissolution of the existing government in Phnom Penh—the only party which has struggled, with the concurrence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, for the prevention of the return of the danger of genocide and for earlier restoration of peace in Cambodia. The dismantling of the PRK means the return to power of the Khmer Rouge which is against the joint Chinese-Soviet statement standing for a nonreturn to the policy and practice of genocide.

Moreover, it is absurd to put on the same footing the existing government in Phnom Penh—a legal, real, and effective institution inside the country as well as abroad—with the CGDK that is a pretentious appellation designed to prop up the phantom government in exile and does not control a single inch of territory.

It is manifestly ridiculous that Sihanouk—a well-known prima donna in diplomatic acrobatics—who made repeated and theatrical about-faces, clamorously assured the nonreturn of Pol Pot while the latter is continuing to command in person his army rabble with insidious and subversive activities against the Cambodian people's peaceful lives.

The Cambodian people and their armed forces remain always vigilant in the face of these perfidious maneuvers to revive the genocidal regime and ready to firmly defend the country prior to the achievement of a political solution. They fully support the efforts to rapidly restore peace in Cambodia.

The PRK Government warmly welcomes the recent meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, seeing in this a contribution to the success of JIM 2 on Cambodia. It praises China and the Soviet Union's goodwill to cooperate for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, contributing to the removal of the source of tension and to the promotion of healthy development of the political climate in Southeast Asia, as well as peace and security in the region.

The PRK, at all times, pursues the national reconciliation policy and is ready to accept a reasonable political solution based on the nonreturn to power of the Khmer Rouge. The Vietnamese troops will be completely withdrawn by September conditional upon a political solution. The other side should establish a precise date by which the complete and definite termination of military aid to the opposing Cambodian parties is implemented. The PRK will send its representatives to JIM 2 and wishes that the regional meeting would not be subjected to a boycott by those who do not want to see peace restored quickly.

Shevardnadze News Conference Reported
*BK1102043389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Feb 89*

[From the "Foreign News" feature]

[Text] According to news sources in Beijing, answering questions by Chinese and Soviet journalists during a news conference held in Beijing on 4 February, Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze said that the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations will not hamper the interests of any third countries, including Cambodia.

The Soviet foreign minister stressed: I think that the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese relations will contribute to solving the Cambodian conflict. We have clearly displayed our desire for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and declared our readiness to join in discussing the international aspects of this problem. We have agreed that following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the supply of arms to all parties involved in the conflict must be stopped. We will continue to exchange our views with China on the Cambodian problem. We will continue our efforts to contribute to the promotion of dialogue among the Cambodian factions and to bringing about agreements among the Cambodian people.

6-Day National Assembly Session Closes

11 February Morning Session

*BK1102082089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 89*

[Text] The morning of 11 February as of 0800, the 16th session of the National Assembly's first legislature resumed its work according to the planned agenda.

In the debate, all the National Assembly members attentively listened to and made careful judgment on a number of issues explained and clarified by Comrades Hun Sen, chairman of the Committee preparing National Assembly resolutions; Chheng Phon, National Assembly member for the Kompong Cham constituency; (Hor Saran), member for the Prey Veng constituency; Uk Bunchhoeun, member for the Battambang constituency; Chan Ven, member for the Phnom Penh constituency; Khieu Kanharit, member of the Committee preparing National Assembly resolutions; Pen Navut, member for the Battambang constituency and minister of education; and Chhea Song, deputy minister of agriculture.

The session adjourned at 1100 hours and will resume this afternoon.

Report on Closing Assembly Session

*BK1302135289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1200 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Feb (SPK)—The 16th session of the first National Assembly of the PRK was closed Saturday afternoon [11 February] after a 6-day sitting.

At the closing session, the National Assembly adopted the Council of Ministers' report on the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks, the financial and budgetary situation over the past 10 years, and the 1989 state plan and budget.

It also approved the state budget in the 1987 fiscal year and the decrees on a cabinet reshuffle.

In his closing speech, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, praised the Cambodian people, cadres, and combatants' efforts in their national defense and construction, and expressed thanks to the Vietnamese volunteers for successfully accomplishing their internationalist mission in Cambodia.

The Cambodian leader stressed:

What gives us joy is the fact that through this 16th session our National Assembly members correctly appreciated the real situation of the current forces of our revolution and, through deep thinking, they have put forth important initiatives to affirm, in the future, the progress of our revolution.

These initiatives bring out the urgent need for us to immediately take measures to raise the effectiveness and new qualities in the leadership and management of the state and society.

It is necessary to examine, study, and adopt a new concept and a new psychology to govern according to the principles of strengthening democracy and in the spirit of high responsibility to create favorable conditions that would allow the masses to have the encouragement to say the truth, to express their personal views, and, thereby, to improve the effectiveness of the state and government leadership.

The National Assembly session affirmed the need to reexamine the manner with which to lead and manage the state and the society, which from now on requires fundamentally superior, new qualities on the basis of a work system that is new, clear, scientific with fewer cadres, fewer formalities but greater effectiveness. This constitutes the key factor to eliminate and keep away the complex difficulties stemming from bureaucratism and various other negative incidents.

The National Assembly members unanimously agreed on the need to reexamine the political objectives, to bring up new ones, and to work out new laws in all fields of social life in order to boost production and raise the people's living conditions in a very short period. The participants applauded Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen's initiatives on the problems of land, solidarity production groups, tax, and other economic levers.

The amendment of the Constitution on the tenure and the use of land emerges from the consideration of the laborers right of ownership as well as the respect for their legitimate wishes and aspirations, because the laborers have made enormous sacrifices for the national construction and defense.

These modifications may become an economic impetus for agricultural production to quickly develop, favoring the spiritual serenity of the population and representing a propulsive force for expanding cultivated areas and ensuring land protection.

The National Assembly urges the Council of Ministers to solve as quick as possible the problems of lodging in the cities of the country, to fight against the negligence in the tenure of houses, which leads to a considerable damage to the state properties.

The National Assembly also proposes to the Council of Ministers to establish a mission of assistant counselors for strategic and economic research in the service of the Council of Ministers, to improve the national economic bases and to ensure the balance of national economy.

On the basis of the aforementioned objectives, the National Assembly session judges it necessary to immediately undertake the political' economic and moral reforms

so as to uphold the equality within our state and to let the legislative, executive and juridical organizations openly fulfill their tasks of serving the people's interest, in conformity with the slogan "The party takes leadership, the state governs, and the people are the true master."

The PRK National Assembly, through its 16th session, notes with satisfaction and strongly endorses the principled stance taken by the party and the PRK in implementing the policy of national reconciliation and in the process of talks with adversaries and the concerned countries on the basis of the PRK's seven-point statement on national reconciliation.

The National Assembly of the PRK wholeheartedly supports the communique of the PRK and the SRV on achieving the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by September this year, admitting that it is an act full of goodwill and high responsibility toward the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem based on two aspects of the said problem in the advance toward building an independent, peaceful, sovereign and nonaligned Cambodia and the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

The National Assembly of the PRK rejoices at taking note of the detente in the region and the world as a whole when the trend of dialogue to solve the conflict is prevailing. In this context, the National Assembly remarks with satisfaction the positive change in favor of peaceful coexistence in the region, particularly in the relations between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN, between the Indochinese countries and the Kingdom of Thailand included. At the same time, the National Assembly of the PRK notes with satisfaction the improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC as well as the progress in the settlement of the regional conflicts and various international issues, all of which make important contributions to safeguarding peace and international security.

The current tendency in the world and in the region is continuing to favor the cause of our people and our revolution with new perspectives encouraging the search for a political solution to the Cambodian conflict. Now it has reached a stage where all parties and concerned countries must join their efforts in the search for a formula of arrangement on the basis of the parity of the pullout of Vietnamese volunteers by September 1989 and the concrete measures that would prevent the return of the Pol Pot genocidal regime on the basis of the respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and the cessation of external interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The National Assembly expects that the second Jakarta informal meeting in Indonesia will be crowned with success in the search for a political solution to the

Cambodian problem and in the contribution to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In particular, the PRK side will do its utmost to achieve a political solution which guarantees the legitimate interests of the Cambodian people.

In the new stage of our revolutionary struggle where "the fighting goes along with negotiation," we should take the initiative to fully assume the tasks of defending the homeland and the revolutionary gains. The whole party, the entire armed forces, and the entire people of Cambodia are determined to tirelessly struggle for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

Sihanouk Warns Superpowers Not To Impose Peace
BK1102010789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] Beijing—Prince Norodom Sihanouk warned yesterday that the Khmer resistance forces will continue their guerrilla warfare if superpowers impose a deal that would "sell out the Kampuchean people".

The Khmer Rouge, the major fighting force in the three-party resistance alliance, has enough arm caches to sustain the resistance movement's armed struggle for at least three years, the prince said. The prince's own faction has buried arm caches which can be drawn on for a year, he added.

Expressing frustration over a deadlock in peace talks on Kampuchea, the prince acknowledged that Soviet Union and China may impose a settlement just to end Vietnam's occupation at the expense of "the Kampuchean people".

Such a deal would lead to a prolonged civil war, he said.

In a talk to diplomats and an unusual interview, the Khmer resistance leader also predicted failure for an upcoming conference on Kampuchea and said Pol Pot, leader of the brutal Khmer Rouge regime in the 1970s, has effectively retired.

In a public statement, the prince also said that Pol Pot will not run in the general election if it is held after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Said Sihanouk, "I solemnly declare that there is no question of letting Mr Pol Pot return to power."

Sihanouk, head of the three factions fighting a decade-old guerrilla war against Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, said that unless his current peace proposal to bring about Vietnamese withdrawal and national reconciliation is accepted, "we will continue fighting."

"The international community wants to get rid of the Kampuchean problem at any price, even if it means selling out the Kampuchean people," Sihanouk said. "But it won't be a good peace."

The rejection of Sihanouk's plan by the Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen, stalling the talks between the warring Kampuchean factions, has raised the prospect that Moscow and Beijing, seeking better relations, might quietly force a settlement.

"There is a possibility for foreign powers to force on paper the Kampuchean factions to come to an agreement," Sihanouk said. "But they will not be able to stop the fighting, a civil war, between the resistance and the pro-Vietnam group."

"They will not be able to force us to surrender to the will of Hun Sen. We have and always will have enough means to continue the fighting."

He said the Khmer Rouge, with 40,000 fighters, had buried sufficient arms caches in western Kampuchea to sustain a guerrilla war for three years, a year more than earlier estimated.

Sihanouk spoke yesterday morning at a Chinese state guest house in western Beijing to European ambassadors and to the Beijing correspondent of the Voice of America, the US government radio network, in his first interview in months.

During his three-hour discourse, Sihanouk also:

- said a conference later this month on Kampuchea, the second round of the so-called Jakarta Informal Meeting, grouping the warring factions and interested Southeast Asian nations, "will not be successful" because "the resistance will not surrender."
- said he was satisfied China would continue shipping arms to the resistance until there was "proof" of a Vietnamese pullout, which he said does not yet exist.

Comments on Jakarta Informal Meeting

BK1302080089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said in Beijing that Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime's opposition to the introduction of a peacekeeping force in Cambodia was to allow the Pol Pot group to continue massacring the Cambodian people and the Heng Samrin regime—a regime set up by Vietnamese colonialism—to stay in power. He stressed that Pol Pot can never return to power in Cambodia.

The prince said he was glad China continues to give aid to the Cambodian resistance forces until there is clear evidence that Vietnam is really pulling its troops out of Cambodia. He went on to say that the forthcoming second Jakarta informal meeting would not be successful because the resistance forces cannot just submit themselves to the Vietnamese colonialist regime as required

by Hun Sen's conditions. He affirmed that more than anything else he wants peace for the Cambodian people. But peace without independence is worthless.

The samdech also stressed that he does not plan to meet U.S. President George Bush when the latter visits Beijing at the end of this month, nor does he plan to meet Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who is due to visit China in mid-May. He said, however, that he is ready to meet Bush or Gorbachev at any time, if asked.

In Beijing, the prince met with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during the latter's recent visit there. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that China and ASEAN's stand on the Cambodian question is a correct one, and that China, ASEAN, and Thailand will strictly adhere to this stand.

Sitthi Sawetsila also said that Thailand—with the support of the international community—continues to demand that Vietnam pull its troops out of Cambodia and let the Cambodian people independently exercise their right to self-determination. The Thai foreign minister stressed that his meeting in Beijing with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to discuss the Cambodian issue was a success.

Recently, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, concluded their talks and issued a joint statement on the Cambodian question, in which the two sides still showed some differences of opinion regarding formation of a future Cambodian government.

Tripartite Statement on Sihanouk's Peace Plan

BK1102025689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] Modalities for the implementation of the five-point peace plan of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

This document was totally approved on 9 February by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his capacity as head of the Cambodian nation and leader of the Cambodian national resistance movement.

On the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia within a definite timetable and under effective international control mechanism of the United Nations [ICM-UN]:

I. The tasks of the ICM-UN:

1. To supervise the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia within a definite timetable of 2 months starting from the date of the cease-fire.
2. To supervise the cease-fire among the parties to the conflict during the 2-month period and after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

3. To supervise the disarming of the quadripartite Cambodian forces within a period of 2 months simultaneously with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, leaving only 10,000 men for each party within the framework of a provisional quadripartite army.
4. To supervise the provision of aid to the four Cambodian forces. Foreign aid to the four Cambodian parties must be terminated the day the Vietnamese forces have completely withdrawn from Cambodia.
5. To prevent foreign troops from entering Cambodia and arms and war materiel from being sent to the warring Cambodian parties.
6. To control the free elections in Cambodia.

On the formation of a provisional quadripartite government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk:

1. Dismantle the PRK and the state of Democratic Kampuchea and their apparatuses from top to bottom simultaneously.
2. Set up a provisional quadripartite government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk from top to bottom.
3. The task of the provisional quadripartite government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is to organize the elections under the supervision of the ICM-UN to elect a constituent assembly.

On the formation of a Cambodian provisional quadripartite army:

1. Set up a Cambodian provisional quadripartite army with each party having an equal strength of 10,000 men.
2. Within the framework of this Cambodian provisional quadripartite army, the Cambodian forces must be disarmed, leaving only 10,000 men for each party.
3. This Cambodian provisional quadripartite army must be under the control of a joint quadripartite general staff with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the supreme commander of this provisional quadripartite army.

On the election of a constituent assembly:

1. The election of a constituent assembly must be organized in accordance with democratic rules, under the control of the ICM-UN.
2. To effectively carry out its control, the ICM-UN must have sufficient personnel and necessary measures to station and carry out control at all polling sites.

On the presence of the International Peacekeeping Force of the United Nations [IPKF-UN] after the Vietnamese withdrawal:

1. There must be the presence of the IPKF-UN in Cambodia following the total Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

II. The task of the IPKF-UN in Cambodia following the Vietnamese withdrawal is as follows:

1. To verify that Democratic Cambodia (Khmer Rouge) will not return to monopolize power for itself.

2. To verify that Vietnam will not come back to commit aggression and interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and that it scrupulously respect the independence, territorial integrity, neutrality, and nonalignment of Cambodia.

3. To prevent a civil war in Cambodia.

III. The duration of the presence of the IPKF-UN depends on the decision of the Cambodian government established following the elections.

[Dated] 9 February 1989

[Signed] Norodom Ranariddh, for the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] and the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army]; Khieu Samphan, for the Democratic Kampuchean party and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Soubert, for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front

On the international control mechanism:

Note:

1. The ICM-UN should have at least 2,000 men.
2. In the map attached to this document, we have proposed the points where the ICM-UN will be stationed and launch its activities. These points are:
 - 1) The control points, first category, are: Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom.
 - 2) The control points, second category, are: Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng, Takeo, and Koh Kong.
 - 3) The control points, third category, are: Choam Khsan in Preah Vihear Province, Samraong in Oddar Meanchey Province, Sisophon in Battambang Province, Pailin in Battambang Province, Sraolot in Battambang Province, Leach in Pursat Province, Kampot in Kampot Province, Phnum Den on Route 2 in Takeo Province, Prek Phneou-Tonle Basak River, K'am Samnar-Mekong River, Bavet on Route 1 in Svay Rieng Province, Krek in Kompong Cham Province, Snuol in Kratie Province, and Bar Kev in Ratanakiri Province.
3. These control points are important transport routes. Main troop movements and main transportation of arms must unavoidably pass through these points. As for the troop movements and arms transportation through other passages, they cannot be carried out substantially because there are no transportation routes. Moreover, in case of a stealthy movement of troops or arms through other points by any party as accused by the other parties, the international forces can move immediately from the above-mentioned points to examine the matter on the spot.

Correspondent Interviews Son Sann on JIM 2
BK1302112589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Interview with KPNLF President and CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann by unidentified station correspondent on 2 February; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Esteemed H.E. President of the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front], I have learned that you have decided to join the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] to be held in the next 2 weeks. Would you mind telling us again about the KPNLF's stand regarding this JIM 2?

[Son Sann] Allow me to remind all compatriots that the KPNLF's motto is: Save, serve, and defend the people. For this reason, our only time-honored wish is to end the misery of the Cambodian people in Cambodia as soon as possible. Therefore, we will jump at any opportunity, any chance, any hope to realize this wish so as to contribute to the happiness of the compatriots in the country.

Regarding the JIM 2, the tripartite Coalition Government has already met once to discuss it, but has not yet said whether it is going or not, for we wanted to see whether Hun Sen, the fourth party as against the three of us in the coalition government, would or would not agree with the five-point proposal of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We waited for Hun Sen to make a clear answer before we make our own answer about whether we are going or not.

The other day, Thai Prime Minister H.E. Chatchai said that Hun Sen had greatly relaxed his position. Hearing this, we, whose desire is to quickly end the suffering of the Cambodian people, happily answered together with the two other factions in the Coalition Government that we are going. However, being still not totally sure of Hun Sen's position, I added that going to JIM 2 is an opportunity for Hun Sen to relax his position and, if he really agrees with Samdech Sihanouk's five-point proposal, the Cambodian question will surely be resolved. I was very glad and I agreed to go. But I insisted that Hun Sen keep the promise he made to Prime Minister Chatchai that he would be flexible and accept the five-point proposal.

I would like to inform all compatriots that we do not agree with Hun Sen's idea of linking the Vietnamese troop withdrawal with the cessation of aid to the tripartite coalition government. The two issues are not related. Vietnam invades Cambodia. It must pull out its troops from Cambodia. Cessation of aid must not be a precondition. Nevertheless, great China said that provided Vietnam proceeds correctly with the troop withdrawal, according to a specific timetable and under the supervision of an international control mechanism, China would agree to cut aid to the tripartite Coalition Government. But Samdech Norodom Sihanouk asked China not to end aid to the resistance fighters of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK].

Concerning international supervision, through Samdech Norodom Sihanouk we demanded that an international force be sent to Cambodia to ensure peace in Cambodia. As I have informed the compatriots above, this is our desire. It is the desire of all brothers who want genuine peace in Cambodia. However, should people dislike the name international peacekeeping force in Cambodia believing it does not sound well and prefer something else, like the international control mechanism, for example, we do not disagree. I personally am not opposed to that, for my only concern is to have true peace and happiness in Cambodia. We need an international force, under whatever name, to control and ensure that peace. As I informed all compatriots the other day, if we need cool water, that is, peace, happiness for the compatriots, we should not mind if that water is presented in a cup, a glass, a bowl, or any means under whatever name so long as there is an international force to help keep security in Cambodia.

Another point is that the gentlemen in Phnom Penh want us to come under the Phnom Penh framework that, allow me to tell you, is not legal and does not enjoy international recognition. We cannot join it because this framework is a socialist one and we are not socialist and the majority of our people in Cambodia are not socialist. They want us to join a socialist framework, which is not even a Cambodian socialist framework, for it is under the Vietnamese control in Phnom Penh. Absolutely, we cannot join it. I have had several opportunities to clearly explain this to Hun Sen, telling him that both the side of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and our side just cannot accept living under his framework. Likewise, we do not ask those in Phnom Penh to accept the framework of Democratic Kampuchea or the Khmer Rouge, for we know that they cannot accept it either. Through Samdech Sihanouk, we said that we should create something else: something like a quadripartite interim coalition government of national union that is acceptable to everyone.

I ask the compatriots to please make a judgment on this. If all of us want peace and happiness for the compatriots, we must agree to go, for anyone can agree to go. If anyone refuses, it would mean that he does not care about the compatriots; what he cares about most is his own interests, his personal gains. For this simple reason, we—and I first of all—agree to go to JIM-2 so that it would be clear to the compatriots who really wants peace for the compatriots at home, and who does not want it. You will see then.

[Correspondent] Thank you. I have noticed that the KPNLF and the other factions of the CGDK as well as the countries supporting the coalition government have been extremely flexible in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. Do you believe that JIM 2 will be successful in the search for the solution? If it fails, which is the most important point that would bring about the deadlock?

[Son Sann] I was quite hopeful when during the first meeting of the four Khmer parties in Bogor I told all four Khmer factions that as Khmer we must agree to make

sacrifices, understand each other, and think only about restoring peace for our Cambodian people without pressure from anyone else, for this is the pride, the honor of the Khmer. Since then, all of us on the side of the nationalists and the samdech have seemed to grasp it. As a result I am very hopeful. Now, after frequent meetings with Democratic Kampuchea, that is with Khieu Samphan, he, too, has grasped it. It is only from the Hun Sen side that we have not yet got the answer. But Hun Sen is also a Khmer. Unless proved otherwise, I consider Hun Sen as a patriot. I therefore still hope that Hun Sen will go if he cares about the compatriots living in utter misery in Cambodia where, according to reports I have received, life is extremely tough unlike the claim by some foreign newspapers we have read in Bangkok. A journalist wrote that life is great in Phnom Penh; I do not know how much fun there is in Phnom Penh, but when Hun Sen came to Bangkok it seems that he was so surprised and his wife so impressed by the prosperity in Bangkok, and I have first hand information that in Cambodia no one is well off, with the exception of a few bigshots and a few merchants; the rest of the people are extremely miserable and impoverished.

For this reason, if you want to rebuild the country so that it can catch up with times and with the economically developed neighbors, you must agree to end the war in Cambodia and to do that you must agree to talk and relax your attitude. Agree with the views that the other three Khmer parties have firmly held. And now as Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have even already relaxed two of the points, there is all the more reason for you to accept, for Vietnam has promised that should all Khmer parties come to an agreement, they will certainly withdraw their troops in September. If we reach no agreement, it means that we help the Vietnamese if they want to stay. I say this because should any party refuse to go to JIM 2 and help make an agreement among us Khmer, that party can be said to be helping the Vietnamese for sure. The compatriots in Cambodia can wait and see and make their own judgment.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Do you have anything else to add for our Cambodian compatriots?

[Son Sann] I would like to take this opportunity to add something to my answer above for my compatriots in Cambodia. If we go to JIM 2 and no solution is found to the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem, Vietnam will stay on and Cambodia will see no peace, for the Khmer who care about the national interests [word indistinct] would cause the fighting to resume. If fighting goes on, win or lose, the people will continue to suffer. I ask the brothers in Cambodia to please explain this to the leaders. We are Khmer, we must understand each other and accept making some sacrifices so that peace can return to Cambodia quickly. Without making sacrifices, foreigners alone will benefit and the compatriots will suffer.

UN International Control Mechanism Advocated
BK1302104789 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Feb 89

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Must Accept the Presence of a United Nations International Control Mechanism in Cambodia If It Is Sincere About Solving the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] In recent days, the Vietnamese aggressors made noisy announcements to the world that they have withdrawn certain numbers of their troops from Cambodia in this or that year and they were sincere about wanting a political solution to the Cambodian problem, and so on. While clamoring about their willingness to solve the long-standing Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese raised this or that unreasonable condition to stymie their scheduled troop withdrawals from Cambodia. When the international community and the patriotic tripartite resistance forces demanded they withdraw their troops genuinely under the effective supervision of the international control mechanism of the United Nations [ICM-UN], the Hanoi authorities rejected the international mechanism but continued to beat the drum about their unilateral withdrawals and play tricks on international control and supervision over their troop withdrawals from Cambodia.

To show his goodwill to expedite a political solution to the Cambodian problem and achieve a genuine national reconciliation, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has proposed the five-point peace plan for a fair and overall political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

On 9 February, with the accord of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk—the leader of the Cambodian resistance forces—the three representatives of the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] issued a statement detailing the samdech's five-point peace plan and clarifying the modalities of its application. In the document, the representatives of the tripartite CGDK clearly explained the ICM-UN's functions as follows:

1. To oversee the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia within a precise timetable for a period of two months starting from the date of the cease-fire.
2. To oversee the cease-fire among the parties to the conflict within a 2-month period and after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.
3. To oversee the disarming of the four Cambodian forces within a 2-month period to the deadline of the completion of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, reducing the armed forces of each party to 10,000 within the framework of a provisional quadripartite army.
4. To oversee the supply of aid to the four Cambodian forces. At the completion of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, foreign aid to the four Cambodian parties must be cut-off simultaneously.

5. To prevent foreign troops from entering Cambodia and armaments and war equipment from being shipped to all warring Cambodian parties.
6. To oversee the free elections in Cambodia.

People hold the view that the document clarifying the ICM-UN's functions is unambiguous, objective, and comprehensive and can be accepted by the Cambodian parties, and that if all the concerned parties have properly studied the document and applied it, the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia would be carried out in good order and in a peaceful and safe manner as well. It also prevents confrontations among the Cambodian parties and eases their various concerns as well.

People are in unanimous agreement that if the Vietnamese are sincere about having a genuine political solution to the Cambodian issue and wanting to complete the withdrawal of their aggressor troops from Cambodia, then they should not be afraid of accepting the ICM-UN's control. If the tripartite forces and CGDK's proposal and unequivocal clarification is still rejected by them under this or that pretext, the world will see clearly that the Vietnamese are insincere and have no intention whatsoever of resolving the Cambodian problem by political means in the least. They continue to play tricks in order to preserve their aggression forces to occupy Cambodia forever in accordance with their aim of achieving the stinking Indochinese federation strategy.

PRC-Thai Foreign Ministers Talks Viewed

BK1202073689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
11 Feb 89

[Text] On 10 February in Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila held talks on a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

The two foreign ministers said that China and Thailand support all Samdech Sihanouk's efforts to achieve a four-party coalition for Cambodia.

The two foreign ministers also stressed the need for an effective and strict international supervision for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

China and Thailand have shared their views and splendidly cooperated with regard to the Cambodian problem. They hope for a fair and reasonable political solution of the Cambodian problem to be reached quickly.

Indonesia

Suharto Meets ADB Official, Security Minister

BK1302080389 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Excerpts] At the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning, President Suharto received a courtesy call from Vice President of the Asian Development

Bank [ADB] Gunther Schulz, who was accompanied by Finance Minister Umarlin. During the meeting, the bank's financial assistance to Indonesia was discussed. [passage omitted]

At the same venue, President Suharto also met with Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo who reported on the government's efforts to eradicate smuggling activities, the implementation of the new national lottery, and fish poaching in Indonesia's exclusive economic zone.

Speaking to newsmen later, Sudomo said efforts to eradicate smuggling have been successful through the cooperation of relevant government agencies. There are two types of smuggling activities, namely the traditional and the administrative one, which is done at the country's ports. The way to combat smuggling is by thoroughly examining goods stored at ports and ready for export. Meanwhile, in coping with increased fish poaching by foreign trawlers within the country's economic zone, more marine and aerial patrols have been carried out.

Commenting on the recent incident at the Talangsari village, Way Jepara district, central Lampung, Sudomo said the [Mujahidin Fisabilillah Islamic group] movement had carried out subversive activities and the government is now studying the outcome of its investigation into the movement. [passage omitted]

Suharto, Islamic Leader View Lampung Incident

BK1102074189 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0716 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto Saturday said the Lampung incident of a few days ago indicated that there were still people who wanted to abuse religion for interests that were really in contradiction with the true teachings of religion.

For that reason, the president called for continued vigilance.

He also hoped that the Council of Ulemas (MUI) and other concerned institutions would exhort religious followers to practice the teachings of their religion correctly.

"The misdeeds of a small group must not be allowed to adversely affect the image of all the religious faithfuls," the president said according to K.H. Hasan Basri, chairman of the Council of Ulemas (MUI), who came to see the president on Saturday.

Hasan Basri himself commented that the actions of the so-called Mujahidin Fisabilillah in central Lampung last week really has no relations at all with the practice of true religion.

Therefore, he agreed with the steps taken by the government in dealing with the incident.

"The government's steps in handling the people, who had violated the law, is correct, because such violators must not be given any opportunity," he said.

According to Hasan Basri, the incident occurred because of the actions of people, who had partial religious knowledge. "This is dangerous because they did not have deep knowledge of their religious teachings. Our duty is to take them back to the right path," he stated.

He expressed his worry that there were certain parties who "fan" the issue behind the screen.

"Let's take them back to the right path," Hasan Basri said.

Meanwhile, Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali, who accompanied the chairman of the Ulema Council, refused to give any comment on the Lampung incident because he has not yet received any detailed information from the official authority.

Public Urged To Ignore Rumors

BK1202121589 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0630 GMT 12 Feb 89

[Text] Bandar Lampung, Feb 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—The vice governor and the head of the regional legislative assembly of Lampung called on the people not to be easily influenced by rumours.

The vice governor, Subki, and the head of the legislative assembly, Alimudin Umar, made this call following a "take-over attempt" by the so-called "Mujahidin Fisabilillah", which resulted in the loss of a number of lives in the province recently.

Vice Governor Subki told a meeting of officials of vital installations in Teluk Betung Saturday [11 February] that the incident in Talangsari, Way Jepara in central Lampung on February 6 should be taken as a lesson on the importance of continuously increasing awareness.

Challenges and undermining efforts will remain and even will grow stronger and only strong awareness can cope with this problem, Subki said.

Although the tragic incident remained a topic of public discussion until Saturday, the situation in Talangsari was completely under control.

The situation in the village is already peaceful although security officers are still exercising tight controls, ANTARA monitored.

The village which housed 90 families before the incident is now quiet as most of the villagers fled to neighbouring villages. None of these people have returned to their previous homes up to now.

"We are still scared", some of the evacuees in the village of Sindangsari said.

In the administrative city of Metro, the situation is calm and the markets are already busy, but most shops still remain closed. Armed forces units are still seen on guard at public places and office areas.

Stronger control is seen exercised in the office area of the provincial administration. Guests must show their identities to enter the office.

Efforts to track down followers of the group are still underway. Latest reports said a person, suspected as being a member of the group, has been caught at the Rajaabasa terminal and a file of documents has been confiscated from him.

According to the chief of the Bakostarnas, which is an agency for stability development, in southern Sumatera, the Mujahidin Fisabilillah has 200 to 300 members. Twenty seven of them including its leader, Anwar bin Warsidi, (55), have been killed while 19 others are detained and the rest have fled the area.

Operations Reportedly Continue

BK1302123489 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Armed Forces Commander General Tri Sutrisno says security operations against those disturbing peace and calling themselves Mujahidin Fisabilillah movement will continue in central Lampung to ensure that they are completely eliminated.

Speaking to newsmen after addressing a Golkar [Functional Group] workshop in Jakarta this morning, the Armed Forces commander described the recent incident involving the movement as a local one, which can be handled by district military command officials. In this connection, Sutrisno called on the public to remain calm and refrain from being provoked by foreign media which have exaggerated the incident and the death toll.

Suharto Briefs Students on Use of Foreign Loans

BK1202125089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 12 Jan 89

[Text] President Suharto says Indonesia uses foreign loans for development, not for consumer purposes nor routine expenditures. The loans are without political strings attached and Indonesia even decides the terms for their usage to ensure that they will not bring about economic disaster.

The head of state said this at the Tapos Ranch, Bogor, West Java, this morning when he met with 64 students who came from all over the country. The students are participating in a student cooperatives' management training program currently being held in Jakarta.

President Suharto stressed the fact that the loans had been made after consultations between the government and the People's Representatives Council and that they

had been ratified in the form of a State Budget Law. Touching on repayment, the president said Indonesia had repaid \$13.5 billion of the \$50-billion in loans. The loans had been repaid from the fruits of development financed by such loans.

Citing an example, President Suharto said the country had achieved rice self-sufficiency through the construction of fertilizer factories financed by foreign loans. The same is true with industrial progress because of our construction of power plants. Responding to the students' report on the growth of cooperatives in their universities, the president said the already successful cooperatives or the struggling ones can be used as a lesson for the students. He added that well-to-do students should also become cooperative members with a view to helping those who need their assistance. This will promote a sense of social solidarity among the student community. In this connection, President Suharto stressed the importance of cooperatives as a means for students to promote a sense of social solidarity.

The meeting between the president and the students at the Tapos Ranch, Bogor, West Java, this morning, was also attended by Cooperatives Affairs Minister Bustanil Arifin, Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan, and Minister for Youth and Sports Affairs Akbar Tanjung.

Laos

Trade Minister Discusses Aspects of Thai Trade
BK1302052989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Interview with Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade and foreign economic relations, by unidentified PASASON correspondent—date and place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Would you mind giving me details of Lao-Thai trading relations, for example the export of Lao timber to Thailand?

Answer: Since the establishment of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], the Lao Government has pursued a policy of promoting trade between Laos and Thailand both because the two countries are brotherly and neighborly countries and because of subjective needs. However, in the past the Thai side never paid attention to promoting and providing facilities for trade between the two countries. This was because a number of officials and powerholders in Thailand, who were against the normalization and improvement of Lao-Thai relations, tried to obstruct and restrict such activity. On several occasions they even resorted to closing border points between the two countries and announced a list of certain strategic goods prohibited from sale to Laos with the intention of blockading the landlocked LPDR, hoping to impose difficulties on the Lao economy and bankrupt the new regime in Laos. Needless to say, this sinister scheme failed to materialize, and while the

LPDR grew stronger and more powerful with every passing day, the trading interests of Thai businessmen and people were adversely affected.

Trade between the two countries has brought benefits to both sides; if neither side gained benefits, there would be no trade. The announcement by His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, on turning Laos and the other Indochinese countries into marketplaces responded to the requirements of the Thai people. It will also bring benefits to both the Thai and Lao peoples. I have always wanted to see trade and cooperation in other fields between Laos and Thailand develop continuously on the basis of mutual interest, equality, mutual respect and trust, and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty.

It is regrettable, however, that in the recent past a number of Thai traders have taken undue advantage of the Lao side in certain points. In view of Laos' need to send goods to the sea through Thailand, they have put pressure on the Lao side to sell goods at lower prices while raising the cost of transportation. Thai officials have also increased the rates of import duties for goods from Laos. The Lao side has exported a large number of goods, particularly logs, to Thailand, but it has received very low payments in return. We now see that the export of logs has not brought about the expected economic benefits, and that as a result our forests have been seriously destroyed, thus badly affecting the people's life, the environment, wildlife, and spoiling the soil, water resources, and so forth. The Lao Government has therefore issued an instruction banning indiscriminate log felling and the export of logs in order to serve the objective need and the requirements of the nation and people. This is an appropriate decision of the Lao Government and has been supported by both the Lao people and foreign countries.

Regarding Lao-Thai trade, I have also signed a memorandum with His Excellency Subin Pinkhayan, commerce minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. With regard to timber trading, it is clearly stipulated in the memorandum that since the Lao Government has issued an instruction banning the further export of logs, we have to strictly implement the instruction. In the interests of Lao-Thai cooperation and to promote and expand trading as well as to strengthen the solidarity and friendship between Laos and Thailand, I have agreed to allow the Thai side to invest in processing Lao timber for export. In addition, if it is necessary or if it is seen to be more efficient, on the basis of the calculation of the actual volume of timber available, we would be pleased to join in the business by exporting a number of logs to Thailand for processing and export and then appropriately sharing profits. We have also agreed, under certain conditions and with a concrete plan agreed upon with each other, to allow Thai businessmen to exploit, process, plant, and take care of trees in Laos on the basis of making use of

timber to serve production to improve the people's living conditions while taking measures to preserve the environment and prevent disasters that might arise from the indiscriminate log felling.

Question: In an article published in the 10 January issue of the Thai paper SIAM RAT, Khukrit Pramot [former Thai prime minister] says: Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan made an announcement on the protection of forests by banning further log felling nationwide, since he knows that there are plenty of logs in neighboring countries that can be imported for use to serve the requirements in the country when needed. Immediately after this announcement Laos—a neighboring country whose fraternal relations have become closer daily—announced the banning of timber exports. To this extent, how far should the mutual love be maintained? I do not understand, either. Obviously, Laos always takes advantage whenever it can.

What is your opinion about these views? Please also explain the fact about what Khukrit Pramot has said.

Answer: The views as given by Khukrit Pramot in his article published in SIAM RAT on 10 January are a fabrication against the good intentions of the Lao side. They are expressions made by an ill-intentioned person who does not want to see the further promotion and strengthening of Lao-Thai relations. Such expressions are at odds with the joint statements signed between the Lao and Thai Governments. In particular, they are against the spirit and contents of the joint statement signed between His Excellency Kayson Phomvihane, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and His Excellency Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand as well as the spirit and contents of the memorandum signed between the trade ministers of Laos and Thailand. Announcement No 20 of the Lao Government on the halt in the export of logs was issued on 25 July 1988. The Lao Government also instructed various Lao provinces a long time ago to make preparations for wood processing following the halt in the export of logs. The announcement and the instruction of the Lao Government on this issue have nothing to do with the Thai announcement on the cancellation of forest concessions. The announcement of the government of the Kingdom of Thailand on forest concessions resulted from the flood disaster [in southern Thailand] and was issued in the middle of January 1989. In view of this fact, why in the world did Khukrit Pramot charge the Lao side with deliberately taking advantage of the Thai side? I hope that the government of the Kingdom of Thailand, as well as the Thai people, will not agree with words which are opposed to Lao-Thai relations—relations which are advancing a new stage, the stage of strengthening of fraternal solidarity, friendship, and cooperation in safeguarding peace in the region and the world.

Implementation of 1989 Targets Encouraged
BK1102045789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 10 Feb 89

[PASASON editorial: "Let Our Entire Party and People Be Resolved To Translate Into Reality the Overall Orientation and Targets for 1989"—date not given]

[Text] In an atmosphere of renovation, the seventh plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee was successfully convened from 25 January to 7 February under the chairmanship of Comrade General Secretary Kayson Phomvihane. The session assessed the domestic and international situation in a subjective manner. At the same time, it also creatively outlined this year's overall orientation and targets in line with the real situation as well as the current restructuring in our society. It specifically stressed: multifaceted and strategically oriented economic structures; the open-door policy to attract domestic and external investment sources; management mechanisms; consolidation procedures; highly defined separation of roles between the administrative management and the business sector; the circulation and distribution issue; price, trade finance, and banking problem solving; and the issue of party organization and cadres.

Another major achievement of the session was its correct assessment of both the negative and positive aspects of the situation in 1988 in face of the development of the all-round restructuring, the application of the new thinking and views adopted by our party to all aspects of our social life—as can be seen in our policy on economic structure and management mechanisms—as well as certain policies toward domestic and international issues. This creates a new supportive strength affecting business production, leading to the emergence of an example of a new efficient way of making a living, and encouraging a number of cadres and grass-roots sectors to develop a sense of creativity and nimbleness in carrying out business production.

At the same time, the session also pinpointed certain remaining difficulties, limitations, problems, and shortcomings as well as certain phenomena of negativism that were emerging along the evolution of renovation. The session outlined appropriate measures to resolve, transform, and restrict such phenomena of negativism. The most prominent measure is to encourage all sectors to drastically and comprehensively switch to applying new mechanisms within this year. This means that henceforth, all ministries, regions, and provinces must totally separate their two roles—the role of business management and that of administrative management—by linking, not interchanging, them together with a view to turning all production units into business enterprises and to ending all forms of state financing. In the meantime, the apparatuses of administrative management must be simplified to be compact and light but strong and highly efficient, thus creating an important factor for the development of production.

Another important issue that was unanimously pointed out at the session was the emergence of the serious conflict between backward and weak production forces and rising demands. To rectify this problem, obstacles to the development of production forces must be done away with; certain fundamental raw materials and labor potentials must be exploited and utilized; and attention must be more vigorously turned to developing production forces in the countryside, mountainous regions, and grass roots. Therefore, there is a subjective need for all regions, provinces, and services to turn to the grass-roots and the countryside and to establish contacts with mountainous regions with a sense of responsibility so as to encourage the countryside and mountainous regions, which are rich with natural resources and labor potentials of the multiethnic people, to carry out goods production along the party policy of (?sequential) development of agriculture, forestry, industry, and services with the application of new technology and knowledge.

The turning to the grass roots, the countryside, and mountainous regions is not only a subjective need for developing the goods economy and building a new countryside, but is also an important need for the consolidation of the grass-roots, the execution of national defense and public security maintenance work, and the training of cadres.

Our party strongly entertains a view that the masses create history and that our revolutionary cause is the cause of the masses. To successfully fulfill the task of consolidating, developing, and upgrading the popular-democratic system and of gradually advancing it toward socialism in our country, the entire masses must be mobilized to participate in this process.

Therefore, all regions, provinces, ministries, and services must regard the overall orientation and targets outlined for this year by the seventh plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee as their own political duties which must be fulfilled on both short- and long-term periods. At the same time, they must direct all of their work along this orientation and transform it into a detailed plan for implementation henceforth.

Of course, it is extremely complicated and difficult for all the regions, provinces, and services to transform this overall orientation and targets into a practical plan. But it is even more difficult to translate this plan into reality.

However, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, under the atmosphere of renovation, and with the unity within and the strong determination of the party and among the masses, it is certain that this year will be filled with numerous new victories.

Provincial Monsoon Rice Harvest Below Target
BK0802121489 Vientiane KPL in English
0912 GMT 8 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 8 (KPL)—The harvest of monsoon rice cultivation in the northern province of Luang Prabang in 1988 was below the target: only over 20,000

tons of paddy. The average yield was 2.72 tons per hectare. It is better than that of 1987 by 18.25 percent. The fall was resulted from drought and pest plague.

In coping with the aftermath, local peasants have practiced second rice cultivation on 1,400 hectares and grown various crops on 16,000 hectares.

Philippines

Base Workers Said 'Tortured' by U.S. Military
HK1202085489 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Feb 89 p 6

[By Patrick Paez]

[Text] Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon said yesterday he will ask the Department of Foreign Affairs to file a diplomatic protest against the U.S. Government if reports of physical abuses on Filipino base workers are proven true.

"We will certainly not stand for this," Drilon told reporters when informed of the reported "torture" of five Filipino workers at the U.S. naval base in Subic accused by the U.S. Naval Investigative Service (NIS) of pilfering aircraft parts.

Reports gathered by the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Association (FFCEA), the union for the more than 20,000 Filipino base workers in the country, indicated that at least five workers were mauled and beaten up by their American interrogators last month alone.

All of the victims were accused of stealing aircraft parts, said FFCEA president Roberto Flores.

The first victim was Albert Quito, a warehouseman at the naval supply depot who was herded to the NIS interrogation room last Jan. 13 where he was beaten up and forced to implicate his fellow workers in the alleged theft. Quito, however, has been reported missing since his release, said Flores.

About a week later in Jan 27, two more warehousemen—George Flores and Edgardo Calinawan—were also brought to the NIS office where they were "showered with elbow and fist blows." Despite this, the two refused to sign "dictated documents" confessing to the crime. They were later released.

The same treatments were experienced in Jan 31 by Claudio Bulito Jr. and Rolando Esma, drivers of the public works center, who this time were turned over by NIS agents to the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Military Intelligence Group (MIG) for interrogation.

Rumored Military Coup Set for Valentine's Day

Honasan Said Recruiting

HK1102031389 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] Renegade Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan and his men are actively trying to recruit soldiers in a new attempt to destabilize the government. Senator Ernesto Maceda said that Honasan's new effort stemmed from his December 1988 meeting with the forces of dismissed PC [Philippine Constabulary] Major Reynaldo Cabauatan and Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel in an undisclosed place.

For his part, Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa confirmed that he had received reports about Honasan's recruitment activities.

However, Senator Ernesto Maceda said that Honasan's forces don't stand a ghost of a chance of succeeding.

Aquino Dismisses Alleged Plot

HK1302114189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 12 Feb 89 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Aquino dismissed a reported coup plot codenamed "Oplan Saint Valentine" as another work of a prankster.

"Probably a prankster (is) doing all of these," Aquino told reporters at Malacanang.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Renato S. de Villa, although confirming there were "movements" within and outside the AFP during the past three weeks, denied, however, the existence of "Oplan Valentine."

He said that any plot to bring down the Aquino Government is "doomed to fail."

The supposed coup plot, allegedly involving even active senior military commanders, was revealed in letters sent to media offices Friday and signed by a certain "Rosal Waling-Waling Sampaguita."

The plot was allegedly hatched by both retired and active officers with the backing of prominent politicians, including Congress members.

Meanwhile, Sen Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on national defense and security, bared Friday reports that cashiered ex-Army Lt Col Gregorio 'Gringo' Honasan had been actively recruiting soldiers in another attempt to destabilize the government.

Quoting sources inside and out of the military, Maceda said Honasan's recent activity followed a meeting he had last December with known Marcos supporters former PC [Philippine Constabulary] Maj Reynaldo Cabauatan and Brig Gen Antonio Zumel, both implicated in previous coup attempts.

General De Villa confirmed during separate talks with newsmen reprots about the supposed meeting of right-wing groups as well as Honasan's recruitment activities.

Mrs Aquino said Col Voltaire Gazmin, chief of the Presidential Security Group, had informed her about the reported Oplan Saint Valentine. But said "I didn't think too much of it."

What made her dismiss the rumor, she said, were the inclusion of Gazmin himself and former Defense Secretary Rafael Ileta as among the plotters. Ileta had just been named by Mrs Aquino to replace Emanuel Soriano as the national security adviser.

On Gazmin's supposed involvement, Mrs Aquino said, "for me, that is what really made me consider that it was nothing to spend time on or worry about because if Colonel Gazmin is involved, then it's really something very difficult to imagine."

The President also said she could not believe that Ileta would be involved, "that is why I'm saying I cannot possibly give it any kind of credibility."

The plot reportedly involves simultaneous mutinies in military camps outside Metro Manila to lure soldiers defending the National Capital Region to go out of the metropolis, after which rebel soldiers were to attack and take over Malacanang, the military camps and media facilities.

De Villa, in expressing confidence that any coup plot is doomed to fail, said the sentiment among the majority of the people 'rejects any violent change in government.'

De Villa also said that right-wing groups lack "enough strength or component for a successful implementation of a coup plot."

On the reported "Oplan Valentine," De Villa said he had sought the assistance of the intelligence community in investigating the report.

The plot was supposed to take place between Friday this week and before the 3rd anniversary of the Edsa [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] revolution of Feb 25.

President Aquino is scheduled to attend the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) graduation on Sunday next week and is scheduled to leave for Japan on the 23rd to attend the burial of Emperor Hirohito.

Two years ago, a bomb planted on the PMA stage exploded during a rehearsal two days before Aquino was to address the graduation, killing four people and wounding 43 others.

"We don't want a repeat of that incident," De Villa said as he placed some units within the AFP on full alert.

"I don't see the need for a nationwide alert," he said in trying to convince reporters that the AFP is not bothered by rumors of another coup.

De Villa Cites Renegades Meeting

*HK1202025489 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Feb 89*

[Text] Any attempt by rightist forces to overthrow the current administration is bound to fail due to an absence of popular support. This was emphatically stated by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa at a luncheon conference attended by defense reporters at Camp Aguinaldo even as he confirmed reports of a meeting between renegade officers Gringo Honasan, Reynaldo Cabauatan and Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel.

Also present at the conference were Brigadier General Loven Abadia, chief of the AFP's J-3 operations, and Colonel Oscar Florendo, AFP's official spokesman as well as J-7 operations chief.

Meanwhile, De Villa denied knowledge of a so-called "Oplan Valentine", claiming that he only learned of this plan from the newspapers. He added that the military intelligence has not received any such reports, but asserted that the military was prepared against any plots of ultrarightist forces believed to be recruiting from among active AFP members.

Regarding the reported meeting of Honasan, Cabauatan and Zumel, De Villa said the military has no further knowledge of the contents of that meeting. He added that Honasan has tightened personal security measures to avoid arrest by the military. According to De Villa, latest military intelligence reports indicated that Honasan has not stopped trying to recruit people from the AFP.

Ramos Denies Knowledge of Plot

*HK1002092789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Feb 89*

[Text] There are no indications at the Defense Department or the Armed Forces of the Philippines that a coup will be staged on Valentine's Day, 14 February. This was Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos' reply to a reporter's question about a so-called "Oplan Valentine" plotted by a military faction seeking to overthrow the Aquino government on Valentine's Day.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] As far as I am concerned, I do not know anything about it. If it is something being attributed to the military, whatever it is, I want you to know that at the level of the Defense Department, we do not know of any such plan. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile issued a challenge to those who implicated him in the said coup plot.

[Begin Enrile recording in English in progress] ...in any plot or counterplot or whatever. I think they are concocting stories to cover up their inefficiency and stupidity. Now, if they want to make a case out of it, I challenge them to go to court. Or better still, arrest us. Let us see if they have a case. Otherwise, I will say they are stupid people and fabricators. [end recording]

In a related development, military intelligence sources and top Marcos loyalist leaders confirmed reports that former General Fabian Ver, while acting on his own, is still working to overthrow the present administration. He, along with his sons Irwin, Rexor and Wyrlo, are reportedly in constant touch with top military officers who are still committed to bringing Ver to power. The same sources added that the former chief of staff possesses enormous logistical support and financial resources. Ver enjoys the support of many military officials who were given juicy posts during his term.

Renegade Officer Denies Plot

*HK1302024389 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 89*

[Text] Dismissed Constabulary Major Reynaldo Cabauatan denied speculation that right-wing forces are planning to stage another coup plot against the government. Cabauatan also confirmed the existence of the [words indistinct] Alliance for Good Government. He said that the alliance seeks the establishment of good government through a peaceful, democratic and constitutional (?rescue) of the republic.

Rumors of another coup plot swept Metro Manila last Friday. Senator Ernesto Maceda, who is also the chairman of the Senate Committee on National Defense and Security, said he had received information from the military that dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Gringo Honasan is recruiting soldiers to join him in a new coup attempt against the government to be staged during President Aquino's trip to Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito later this month.

Military, Police on Red Alert During Anniversary

*HK1302100389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Text] All military and police personnel in metro Manila will be on red alert beginning today until 27 February, after the anniversary of the 3 February 1986 People's Power revolution.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa said that a nationwide red alert is not required. However, De Villa stressed that the military should focus its attention on the country's security amidst rumors of a coup threat by the rightists.

About 1,000 military authorities are presently deployed in Manila to provide emergency services in relation to the ongoing jeepney strike by the Alliance of Concerned Transport Organization due to an increase in prices of spare parts and prime commodities.

Paper Sees Military as Source of Instability
HK1302112189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 12 Feb 89 p 4

[Editorial: "The Real Source of Instability"]

[Text] Is the communist New People's Army [NPA] the major threat to the country's stability? True, the Red movement has taken up arms and sworn to bring down the government. Undoubtedly, it is a fearsome presence in certain parts of the country. Yes, its sporadic attacks on government installations and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and police units have resulted in the death of numerous people who either were just doing their job or had gotten caught in the crossfire.

But while the NPA is a constant menace for many Filipinos, there are perhaps just as many citizens who believe that the military itself is the single biggest source of instability.

Once more the nation's capital is in the grip of a threat of yet another right-wing coup plot. Such rumors have, of course, become a dime a dozen since that spectacular military uprising of three years ago boosted Corazon Aquino to the presidency. But when AFP adventurists broke out of their barracks on August 28, 1987 to execute this country's bloodiest-ever putsch, Filipinos have come to realize that coups are a deadly business. So debilitating is military adventurism that Mrs Aquino, in her 1,000th day assessment, made a point of emphasizing the economic setbacks the nation experienced as a result of the half dozen coup attempts that have been launched against her government.

Now, yet another bid for power by military adventurists is reportedly in the works. No less than Ernesto Maceda, whose vantage as chairman of the Senate defense committee endows him with authority to discuss such matters, has confirmed the existence of the conspiracy. Of course, the names of the usual villains have been trotted out—Honasan, Zumel, Cabauatan et al. But there is a growing suspicion that these details are being thrown up once more merely as a camouflage to conceal the identities of the real conspirators.

Reporters covering the AFP and the defense department have lately noted rising exasperation among military and DND [Department of National Defense] officials over

their colleagues in government, notably the members of Congress. These officials have been heard to note with disgust the practice of certain legislators of, for instance, summoning service chiefs to answer charges of human-rights violations by enlisted men in far-flung outposts. Others have been heard expressing anger over Congress's decision to cut outlays for such pet projects of the AFP-DND as the CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units]. In sum, there appears to be an accelerated erosion of military tolerance for the quirks of representative democracy.

On the other hand, the behavior of certain legislators has only helped to reinforce the increasingly widespread realization that the reconvening of the Congress of the Philippines after a 14-year hiatus may have been a mistake. The conduct of congressmen and senators alike over the guns, cars and buko scandals has not shored up waning popular confidence in the legislature. Their preoccupation with partisan politics, their consistent resistance to thorough-going reforms that could address the root causes of social unrest and their general image as impediments to, rather than catalysts for, progress have made the lawmakers—much more than the President herself—easy targets of public indignation.

But would a coup be the remedy for everything that ails the country's political system?

If we go by the achievements of the successful coup d'etat of February 1986, the Filipino people can expect nothing better. In fact, there is even the bigger danger that matters would quickly turn for the worse. The country needs a military running unchecked like it needs the proverbial hole in the head. The AFP's current inability to discipline its ranks would be compounded several times over in case a military junta assumes power.

There is little that Filipinos can find gratifying in their directionless and short-sighted government. But that is still no reason to surrender power to a clique of militarists that is obviously as uninspired and incompetent as the authorities it wishes to dislodge.

Aquino Cites Meaning, Importance of Revolution
HK1302104189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino stressed that a repeat of the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution was a remote possibility. She made this remark in her speech at the opening plenary session of the International University Congress attended by students from various parts of the country and abroad. It will be noted that the nation will be observing the Edsa revolution anniversary soon.

The president also said that the objectives of the revolution should not be affected by events that took place over the years.

In other news from Malacanang, the president said in an ambush interview that Mary Concepcion Bautista should not interfere any further in the business of the Human Rights Commission. Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig is reportedly charged with ironing out the differences in the commission.

We also learned that the president is awaiting a report from metro Manila Governor Efren Cruz on a meeting between organizers of today's jeepney strike and Transportation and Communications Department officials.

Here is an excerpt of the president's speech at the opening session of the International University Congress.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] In a past speech abroad, I said that we have swept absolute power away by a revolution that respected the lives and freedom of every Filipino regardless of the side of the barricade he stood behind. I called our revolution limited, but it was limited only in its method and the moral limit we have imposed on political action. But while setting peaceful limits to our methods, we set no limits on our goal. All Filipinos would enjoy the freedom and rights for which we struggled. No one would be denied, not least because the revolution had taken their lives.

That is how I viewed that struggle and still see it today. I think we should all be interested to know how the youth who were with us in that struggle saw it then and see it now in peaceful retrospect.

I hope that you will publish your discussions.

Yet, without meaning to frame your discussions or include my views, may I say only that our estimation of the Edsa revolution, which may well be regarded by history as our nation's greatest accomplishment, should in no way be affected by the events that followed it. What was made of the revolution is one thing. And we can differ on that. But what can never change, never be diminished is what it was: A miracle of human faith, courage and compassion, unprecedented in history, perhaps never to be repeated again.

And that is the proudest possession of our race.

Thank you very much for coming here this afternoon.

On the invitation of Jess Estanislao, I will include in my schedule for the next [interrupted by applause], for the remaining 3 years of my term.

So, I was telling Jess Estanislao: Is this held every year at this time? And he said: Yes. So, I can very well promise that for the next 3 years, I will be greeting your fellow students here until 1992.

So, thank you very much. Good afternoon and good luck to all of you. [applause] [end recording]

And here is the president during the ambush interview by newsmen:

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino in progress] ...I forgot to ask for that, Secretary Macaraig about that, but I supposed it must have been settled. They have not called me anymore. I told Secretary Macaraig to settle that. He was the one to talk to them before. And I told him to appeal to them to...[changes thought] well for Mary Concepcion Bautista not to interfere anymore.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

In another development, a delegation from the Press Foundation of Asia paid a courtesy call on the president today. Consequently, President Aquino agreed in principle to hold an international conference under the auspices of the Press Foundation of Asia in Manila where some 100 media men from Asia will discuss the state of the media in the region.

President Cited on Reelection Bid in 1992

HK1002093389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino rejected anew a request for her to run in the 1992 presidential elections. In an ambush interview with the president before she spoke at the opening ceremony of the Philippine Association of Technical Assistants at Malacanang, she said that she would not run in the 1992 presidential elections. This was her reaction to a statement by Speaker Ramon Mitra who asserted that the ruling party Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [LDP—Struggle of Philippine Democrats] would choose Mrs Aquino as its standard-bearer for the 1992 presidential polls. Mitra also told foreign newsmen that if the policies of the Aquino administration are successful, the president will not be able to turn down a demand for her to run for a second term.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] No, that is not what I read. He said: If I want to, I can do it. [end recording]

Aquino Stresses Integrity, Commitment in Cabinet

HK1102041389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] President Aquino warned that she would remove any cabinet member who lacks integrity and commitment to public service. In a speech at Malacanang, the president said that while technical know-how and competence are essential in running an office, she considered integrity and commitment of even greater importance.

Meanwhile, the president stressed anew that she would not run in the 1992 presidential elections. This was her reaction to reports that Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] would field her as its presidential candidate if she so desires.

Aquino Said Deliberately Fanning Marcos Issue
HK1102085889 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 11 Feb 89 p 4

["Pinch of Salt" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Pavlov in Them"]

[Text] Arguments over the Marcos return—pro and con—appear to be causing an unhealthy divisiveness among the Filipino people. And yet, Ms Aquino and her officials seem to encourage these debates by giving the nation the impression that government may yet relent and allow the return of Marcos.

Consider the following moves made by Ms Aquino in recent weeks:

Ms Aquino says she is against the return of Marcos because he is a threat to national security, stability and interest. Yet there is that suggestion that she is open to the idea of his return if Marcos makes a public apology and returns the money she claims he stole from the nation.

She says no to the wish of a political exile to come home to die and be buried in his land. She does not wish to listen to what he or his wife have to say to her. Yet she sends PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] chief, Mateo Caparas, to meet with, and listen to, representatives of the deposed leader who insist that he is not about to strike any kind of deal with Ms Aquino, her relatives or her government.

She approves a recommendation by her Cabinet committee not to allow Marcos or his corpse to return. And yet the next day, she calls for a meeting of the so-called crisis committee to discuss the former President's desire to return to the Philippines.

Has she or has she not decided to allow Marcos to return? Is her government stable or not? Is Marcos, dead or alive, truly a serious threat to national security?

Surely Ms Aquino can make a decision and stick to it—no ifs or buts.

Is Ms Aquino waffling on the Marcos question or is her flip-flopping stance merely contrived and calculated both to whip up public frenzy over the Marcos return and to divert public attention?

For over a month, the Aquino administration has been rocked by a series of scandals that has very nearly blown up in its face. There was the Zamboanga fiasco. The NHA [National Housing Authority] scandal. The importation of high-powered firearms by members of the House of Representatives. The car scandal which triggered calls of resignation. The "buko" [fresh young coconut] scandal. The Roppongi deal in Japan. The mounting charges of graft and corruption, incompetence

and mediocrity levelled against Aquino officials. The public was enraged. Loss of confidence in the so-called democratic institutions was reaching a crescendo.

But while public ire was directed at lesser officials, there was no way for Ms Aquino to escape responsibility. Eventually, their scandals become her scandals. It is, after all, her people who are today in Congress, in the executive branch and in the military. It is her so-called restored "democratic institutions" that are now suffering a loss of public confidence and esteem.

There was need to divert public attention and to channel public anger. Ironically, it was Marcos who provided both the channel and diversion. It is the Marcos issue that has captured the nation's attention.

Is it any wonder why Ms Aquino and her officials continue to encourage talk of a possible Marcos return? But why raise the threat of Marcos? Why continue to spawn divisiveness and polarization in the Filipino?

There may be yet another reason. Yet another calculated risk in raising the specter of Marcos.

A public mood advantageous to the Aquino Administration has been successfully created through the Marcos issue. Ms Aquino is again off on another junket to Japan, a trip which automatically creates a mental picture of yet another coup attempt in her absence. Weave in the Marcos factor and pictures of a nation swallowed up by fear of a Marcos return. Of trouble. Of another political upheaval. Subliminally, a choice is again being presented by the Aquino administration.

No matter how mediocre and incompetent the Aquino administration is; no matter how corrupt and insensate the nation perceives it to be; no matter how many scandals rock it, no matter the profligacy of government; given that choice, the Aquino regime will naturally be preferred over the return of strongman rule.

It is all a question of psychological games with a built-in Pavlovian response played by an administration on the Filipino people.

The warning bell has been rung. Already the nation is salivating.

Government Air Strikes Destroy Guerrilla Base
HK1302023789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 89

[Text] Philippine Air Force jets attacked, for the first time Friday, a rebel base in the mountains of Santa Catalina in Negros Oriental. Brigadier General Orlando Antonio, commander of the Visayas Command, said three F-5 jet fighter bombers, supported by Sikorsky helicopter gunships, carried out the air strikes. There was no immediate word on the results of the attack as ground troops were still conducting mopping up operations in

the NPA [New People's Army] rebel hideouts in Santa Catalina town. Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo de Leon, Negros Oriental PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander, said more than 100 NPA rebels were manning the guerrilla base. Colonel Jose Comendador, commander of the 2nd Air Division, said the F-5 jets and helicopter gunships unleashed air-to-ground rockets, hitting their targets. As soon as an intelligence estimation was confirmed about the presence of the NPA rebels massing in Santa Catalina, the jets were immediately [words indistinct] to strike. This was followed by an attack by rocket-firing Sikorsky helicopter gunships.

Communist Sparrows Pull Out of Urban Centers
HK1302050989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 13 Feb 89 pp 1, 8

[By Julius F. Fortuna]

[Text] The communist-led Armed City Partisans (ACP), popularly known as Sparrows, have been substantially pulled out of the country's urban centers, especially Metro Manila, in response to a party directive to concentrate forces in "rural sanctuaries," documents obtained by the GLOBE reveal.

The start of the pullout took place early this year and is reportedly in its last phase of implementation in what observers believe to be a significant reversal of insurgent strategy.

Sources said the formal decision to withdraw the urban guerrillas was made immediately after the 20th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] on December 26 last year.

To be affected by the policy, according to sources, are Metro Manila where the largest number ACPs were deployed, and other key cities like Cebu, Davao and Angeles.

"On a nationwide scale, the principal form of revolutionary struggle is the armed struggle fought mainly in the countryside until conditions are ripe for the strategic offensive" a CPP internal paper said.

The document, which summarizes the lessons of the insurgent movement's 20-year-old war with both the Marcos and Aquino governments, was approved by the CPP Central Committee also on December 26.

"Before this final stage in the people's war, the principal form of struggle in the urban areas is legal and defensive," the paper said.

The new orientation appears to be a reiteration of a "strategy of people's war" formulated in CPP documents in December 1968 and during the NPA [New People's Army] founding on March 29, 1969.

Observers believe that this reiteration was made as generalized criticism of party cadres who believe that political power can be captured quickly by concentrating New People's Army forces in urban areas.

Under the new orientation laid down by the CPP leadership, communist cadres were urged to view the urban areas as the "main arena for the violent strife of the armed reactionary factions."

Because rightist factions within the Armed Forces are only interested in immediate capture of power, the government is "compelled to retain anti-coup and counterrevolutionary forces" in the urban areas, the CPP document said.

"The operations of Armed City Partisans should run at a rate and in a style not overshadowing the violent internal strife of the reactionaries and not prejudicial to the legal democratic mass movement," the paper advised CPP cadres.

Sources said with the new policy the ACPs will perform functions like intelligence gathering and protecting the urban underground network and of party leaders.

In all their activities, the remaining ACPs in urban centers should maintain the "defensive character of the urban work."

These were the same tasks performed by the ACPs from the year 1972 before it embarked on an active urban policy from 1985 through 1988.

Although "selective assassinations" have not been completely ruled out under the new policy, sources said that they will be undertaken only with the specific authorization from the highest CPP leaders and when the "project" has a very clear "political message."

"Political message," according to the source, means that facts on the case of the person to be executed must be established through a thorough investigation.

The policy, according to sources, removes from lower political groups, like "factory branches or lower territorial organs," the right to decide on the executions of "political enemies" similar to what prevailed from 1985 through 1988.

It may be recalled that in 1985, a CPP theoretician named Marty Villalobos came up with a theory that deteriorating conditions under the Marcos regime had made possible the capture of political power through urban warfare.

Using the example of Nicaragua, Villalobos, whose paper influenced CPP strategy, criticized the long-standing party and NPA strategy of "surrounding the cities from the countryside."

It was on the basis of the Villalobos theory that the CPP adopted the policy of "selective assassinations," which critics of the policy said was pushed to the extreme.

About 100 AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and police officers and enlisted men, personnel and low-ranked government officials were assassinated in a rampage that caused great debate within the CPP itself.

The rampage caused great anxiety among middle-class followers of the Marxist Left.

Plans for Independent Muslim Mindanao Revealed
HK1102030989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] The House Committee on Muslim Affairs received concrete evidence of a plan of pro-MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] Muslim Democratic Party, or MDP, to establish an independent Muslim Mindanao before the March conference of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The plan is contained in a letter dated January 9, 1989 sent by the MDP to foreign-based MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari. It calls for the immediate organization within the MNLF of a Bangsa Moro [Moro Homeland] people's national council, a parliament in exile, as well as renunciation by the Islamic Moro people of their Filipino citizenship and their adoption of the Bangsa Moro national citizenship.

Meanwhile, Firdausi Abbas, chairman of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party, who furnished the committee the MDP letter, said some MNLF members are willing to abandon Misuari under certain conditions. Among the conditions are: The compliance of the Tripoli agreement, the merger of two autonomous regions with one executive council and one legislative assembly.

Manglapus' Saudi Visit Unrelated to Muslim Issue
HK1002134389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Feb 89 p 10

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus yesterday denied that his planned visit to Saudi Arabia this month was part of the diplomatic offensive by the government to frustrate the Moro National Liberation Front's [MNLF] bid for full membership to the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] next month.

"This trip was not planned in any way to influence any process going on there, it's just a goodwill visit," Manglapus told reporters.

Earlier MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari had accused President Aquino of sending Manglapus to Saudi Arabia to "make another empty promise in order to hamstring" the MNLF's efforts to seek membership to the OIC. The foreign ministers of the Islamic states will hold their 18th conference on March 13 to 16 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Manglapus said he may leave for Saudi Arabia after he accompanies President Aquino to Japan on Feb. 23 to 25 to attend the burial rites for Japanese Emperor Hirohito. He said no date has been fixed for his visit since Saudi officials were still trying to coordinate the "busy" schedules of King Fahd and his foreign ministers.

Envoy to Moscow Reassigned After Internal Probe
HK1302100989 Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has agreed that Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Merchor be relieved from his foreign post and be transferred to another assignment.

The move to relieve Melchor from his Moscow post by the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] came following recommendation by the board of foreign service who studied his case.

The board found Melchor guilty of violating several foreign service rules including the establishment of the Tamaraw Club and Restaurant in the embassy building without permit from the DFA; the appointment and accreditation of Hernani Jover and Renato de Guzman as embassy counsellors, issuing visas to Soviets to visit the Philippines, all without DFA's approval, and leaving his post without permit from his home office. Melchor's visit to the Philippines last month was not approved by his home office, hence he was AWOL.

Following study of Melchor's case, the board decided to transfer him to another foreign assignment.

Government 'Recognizes' Independent Palestine
HK1002114589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 5 Feb 89 pp 1, 9

[By staff writer Pamela Balcena]

[Text] The Philippine Government has officially recognized an independent Palestine state, a top official of the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] disclosed yesterday.

The official, who is based in the Middle Eastern and African Affairs division of the department but who asked for anonymity, said the recognition came after the Philippines, together with 104 other members of the United Nations, voted in favor of a resolution changing the name of the Palestine Liberation Organization to "Palestine state."

He noted that although the recognition was not expressed in a treaty, it was presumed from the favorable vote cast by the government's delegate to the UN.

The foreign affairs official explained that under accepted international law and diplomatic practice, there are three ways by which the recognition of a new state could be shown by any UN member country, namely:

- A "presumed" act, when a UN member votes in favor of recognizing the existence of a new state.
- Express or direct, through a treaty concluded with the new state by an existing nation or by the issuance of a joint communique conferring recognition to the new state.
- Implied or indirect, like when an existing state acknowledges an official communication from a new state.

The DFA official noted that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman, declared a Palestine state in November last year before the Palestine National Council, PLO's parliament in exile in Algiers.

'Arafat's declaration was made after Jordan withdrew from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip which, Arafat claimed, should have been the seat of government of the new Palestine state.

However, Palestine state's recognition by the 105 countries was only made possible after 'Arafat unequivocally recognized the independent existence of Israel as a nation, the official said.

Official Says \$30 Billion Aid Needed

HK1102064289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0627 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Manila, Feb 11 (AFP)—The Philippines will need more than 30 billion U.S. dollars for land reform and other development projects from 1987 to 1992, a Philippine aid official said.

Roberto Villanueva, chairman of the coordinating council for the proposed Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), said that 20 billion dollars would be needed for land reform alone.

Mr Villanueva made his remarks in a speech before the U.S.-Japan Foundation in Honolulu on Friday. Copies of the speech were released here Saturday.

Mr Villanueva said that another 1.78 billion dollars would be needed for agricultural infrastructure projects, principally irrigation systems.

He said 2.92 billion dollars was needed for power and energy requirements and 3.54 billion dollars for transport infrastructure projects such as roads and bridges.

"The resources required for this type of a development thrust are clearly beyond the internal capacity of the Philippines to generate in the immediate term," Mr Villanueva said.

PAP plans to pool billions of dollars from official and multilateral sources to rehabilitate the Philippine economy, although Mr Villanueva did not say if the entire required 30 billion dollars would be channeled through PAP.

Mr Villanueva said that in the past, "our social, economic and political infrastructures do not encourage grass-roots development" due to overcentralization in urban areas.

He said the government had to decentralize the decision-making process, give the poor greater access to resources, services and opportunities and "build from below and pyramid upwards."

Mr Villanueva said that any money they receive would be used as "seed money to fund economically viable catalytic projects," for countryside development and employment-generation.

He said the program will be "production-oriented" with emphasis on goods and services for the export market, adding that they would "exert extra effort to make these projects show tangible and productive results within a short time frame."

He said this was necessary since the Philippines, which already has a 28.9 billion dollar foreign debt, did not want to "get deeper into debt by funding projects with long gestation periods or which are not self-liquidating."

Mr Villanueva said the Philippines was eyeing the United States, Japan, Western Europe, Canada, Australia, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Brunei as prospective aid donors.

USSR Said Planning Consulate in Cebu

HK1302053389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] The Soviet Union is reportedly planning to open a consulate in Cebu. Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov said that a proposal on this has still not been firmed up. However, he said that if Soviet ships are allowed drydocking facilities in Cebu, an office in the central Philippines could be set up to look after sailors from Soviet ships.

Thailand

Armoured Vehicle Factory With China Planned

BK1102013989 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Feb 89 p 1

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Thailand and China will launch a multi-million-baht joint venture this year to manufacture armoured personnel carriers (APCs) for domestic use and export, highly-placed sources said yesterday.

The move is seen as Thailand's first step towards establishing an export-oriented heavy arms industry and China's effort to enlarge the regional market of its weaponry.

The sources told THE NATION that apart from churning out low-priced APCs, the factory will also supply tires [as published] for China's T-69 and West Germany's Leopard tanks.

The factory will use indigenous rubber when producing the tank tires.

An APC to be produced under the joint venture is expected to cost only several hundred thousand baht, as compared to \$3 million for each US-manufactured M-2 APC [as published].

Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut pledged support for the project last week in an address marking the 31st anniversary of the prestigious National Defence College [NDC].

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan met a high-ranking executive of Norico Company and the company's permanent representative in Thailand to discuss the project at Government House last week. Norico is China's export agent for its APCs and tanks.

Chinese Defence Minister Qin Jiwei also discussed the project with Thai leaders during his visit to Bangkok on Jan 20-28.

Commented the highly-placed source on Qin's visit, "It's my impression that the Chinese aim to turn Southeast Asia into a regional market for their weapons."

Chawalit told NDC students the Second Infantry Division requires hundreds of new APCs to become a mobile armoured infantry force under the Royal Thai Army's modernization plan.

He said the arms industry can also supply armoured vehicles to allies, particularly partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), at cheap prices, apart from catering to the demands of the army.

"We have never exported arms and I believe it will contribute to the development of our defence technology if we enter such a venture," he said.

Chawalit said the armed forces have purchased arms from China because of their lower price, noting that the armed forces are short of funds to modernize its operations.

Moreover, the Chinese also pledged continued logistic support for their weapons being used by the Thai armed forces, he said.

Due to the shorter distance between Thailand and China—compared to that of the United States—logistic support from China will be more forthcoming, he said.

He said the armed forces had found out that procuring high-technological defence items such as the APQ-36, a radar system designed to locate enemy artillery guns, is highly problematic.

"A few years ago, we purchased a radar system from the United States and what followed as a consequence was that the Vietnamese ambassador lodged a protest with then US Ambassador William Brown at the deal, despite the fact that we rarely used the radar system," he said.

Chawalit added that the incident prompted the Thai armed forces to appreciate that low-technological defence items are more suitable in Thailand.

His remark was interpreted as meaning that Thailand did not want to antagonize Vietnam as rapprochement is under way with Indochinese countries.

The Thai defence forces have deployed Chinese weapons since 1986. Since then, defence deal between the two countries have been on the rise.

"We are always aware of the ramifications and consequences of purchasing Chinese weapons. However, we assessed that the US would never make a comeback in Indochina and, therefore, we cannot afford to rely on the United States or any other single country any longer. What we should do is to try to build viable, self-reliant defence strength for our country," he said.

Chawalit said the acquisition of Chinese weapons at low prices complies with the Thai armed forces' policy of diversifying sources of its defence items.

"If we buy a lot of weapons from China, then why don't we have a Thai-Chinese factory here to produce the military gears?" he asked.

Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanibut admitted on Thursday that Thailand's ASEAN partners were concerned over the growing Thai-Chinese defence relations, including the planned Thai-Chinese war reserve stockpile in Thailand.

He said that defence needs dictated the purchase of many hundreds of Chinese tanks and weapons. The Chinese tanks, he said, have helped the Thai defence force develop their offensive potential.

Such offensive potential, he said, has helped boost Thailand's leverage in dealing with Indochinese neighbours and, hence, a marked improvement in relationships has come about.

SRV Releases 95 Fisherman; More Expected
BK1102035589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Ninety-five Thai fisherman, the second group of 280 who Vietnamese authorities said they would release, arrived in Bangkok last night to a tearful reunion with their family members.

The first 10 of the Thai fishermen group returned home on Jan 12 with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who secured their freedom during his two-day visit to Vietnam.

Vietnam agreed to release 280 Thais who were arrested for trespassing over the last 10 months. Eighty-two fishermen returned home Feb 3 and another 91 will arrive at Don Muang Airport on Tuesday.

The Vietnamese authorities are releasing the 270 Thai fishermen on the payment of US \$500 fine for each while the first 10 of the group were set free as a "goodwill" gesture.

One of the fishermen, Buntham Dekdi, 19, said yesterday the Thais had lived in very harsh prison conditions. "There were days that I ate my meals in tears," he said.

He said he saw two Thais die in the prison.

Oani Siriyaem, who went to the airport to receive her younger brother, said all her four brothers who were fishermen were arrested in Burmese, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese waters.

Chatchai on Cambodian Factions Meeting in Bangkok
BK1302091189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Feb 89 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan said this morning Thailand may not host an informal meeting of all four rival Khmer factions to avoid offending Indonesia.

"We must honor President Suharto, who initiated the first and second Jakarta informal meetings," Chatchai told reporters before leaving for Brunei for an official visit from Feb 13 through Feb 15.

The premier's statement contradicted Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's suggestion that the Khmer factions—the pro-Hanoi People's Republic of Kampuchea, the pro-China Khmer Rouge, the pro-West Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Sihanoukist force—could hold a meeting in Thailand to iron out the internal aspects of the Kampuchean conflict.

Sitthi said the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM II), scheduled to take place Feb 19-21, is expected to settle the external aspects encompassing the timetables for an early withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the cessation

of external support to Khmer factions as well as a credible international control mechanism to verify the pull-out and the discontinuation of foreign aid.

Sitthi said he would consult with allies like France and the United States on exiled Khmer leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's suggestion for a Bangkok meeting of Khmer factions.

Chatchai said he is optimistic that JIM II can break the Kampuchean deadlock and therefore, there will be no need to hold "TIM"—Thailand informal meeting.

But Chatchai reconfirmed his readiness to grant a "warm welcome" to Sihanouk in April to "honor" the Khmer leader, who just decided to resume his presidency of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

Shrugging off Sihanouk's criticism of his policy to turn the Indochinese battlefields into Thailand's markets, the premier said, "That (criticism) would affect the prince himself, and not me. Over the world our policy has been supported."

"What is dangerous is not the trade initiation policy. Trade can do no harm but it's the fighting inside Kampuchea and the intrusion of artillery shells into Thai territory that is dangerous," the premier said, referring to the prince's statement that Chatchai's policy "dangerously" favors the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Chatchai maintained that Thailand has not recently recognized the PRK by holding direct talks with Hun Sen, the PRK prime minister.

"We have recognized CGDK for 10 years, but the conflict remains unresolved. Some back the CGDK, others back PRK," he said.

Chatchai, leading a 17-member delegation, said he will explain to Brunei's leaders that the general situation on Kampuchea has been improving.

Accompanied by PM's [prime minister] Office Minister Kon Thappharangi, who is in charge of petroleum affairs, the prime minister said he will persuade the "most affluent" ASEAN member to invest in a joint petrochemical scheme in Thailand.

Referring to Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn's planned visit to Thailand on Feb 17, the prime minister said that Thailand and Laos are now closer than ever and the visit will reflect the close ties.

He said the plan to construct a bridge across the Mekong River between Nong Khai and Vientiane will definitely take place with Australia's funding.

Many countries, including Sweden, France and Japan, had expressed interest in the venture, but the premier told them, "Sorry, Australia has clinched the deal."

However, he added that more such bridges will be constructed and the countries could participate in the ventures.

He said the construction of the Vientiane-Nong Khai bridge will be launched soon and the second bridge may be constructed in Ubon Ratchathani.

Comments on Possible JIM Results

BK1102051089 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday answered a reporter's question about the news that the three Cambodian factions do not recognize the Hun Sen government. The Thai prime minister said the three Cambodian factions have never recognized that government, and he himself was not in a position to comment on this issue. He said that Thailand would have to wait to learn the results of the second round of informal meetings between the four Cambodian factions in Jakarta, Indonesia, because Thailand was not hosting the meeting.

The premier said whatever the outcome of the meeting, it is the affair of the four Cambodian factions, and we should not criticize the result because it is the internal affair of Cambodia. The prime minister said we can only learn about it from news reports.

Sitthi Comments on Cambodian Talks in PRC

BK1302011589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Feb 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said last night he was optimistic that the talks on Kampuchea in Jakarta next week will produce an agreement leading to Vietnamese troop withdrawal, cessation of external aid to all Khmer factions and the establishment of an international control mechanism to verify them.

Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, meanwhile, criticized Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's Kampuchea initiatives as dangerous policies. But he confirmed he has agreed to resume the presidency of the four-party Kampuchean coalition government.

Speaking to reporters upon returning from his China trip, Sitthi said he expected to see progress on the external aspects of the Kampuchean conflict in the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM-II).

He said Hanoi has clearly stated that withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea is tied to cessation of external aid to the warring Kampuchean parties and not to any agreement on internal aspects of the conflict to be reached among the factions.

Vietnam should inform ASEAN countries of the withdrawal timetable so that a schedule for external aid cessation could be made at the same time, Sitthi said.

He said both Beijing and Moscow recognized the importance of an international control mechanism (ICM) to verify the Vietnamese troops withdrawal and cessation of aid.

"The structure of the ICM will also be discussed," Sitthi said, adding that its members could comprise representatives from neutral countries as well as Kampucheans themselves.

Sitthi said his four-day trip to China has produced an "unexpected miracle," resulting in strengthened relations between the two countries and an acceleration of a peaceful settlement to the 10-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

During his China visit, Sitthi met with Chinese leaders, including Prime Minister Li Peng and Communist Party Secretary General Zhao Ziyang, as well as Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In response to a request by Sihanouk for Thailand to host a meeting of the four Kampuchean factions, Sitthi said Thailand would first have to consult with other ASEAN members as well as key western countries such as France and the United States.

"If they all agree, then we will be pleased to hold a meeting of the four Khmer factions in Bangkok," he said.

Sitthi said Indonesia is aware that the nature of such a meeting would be different from that of JIM where other countries apart from the four Kampuchean factions will also take part. "The meeting in Bangkok would involve only four parties and we would only provide a place for the talks," he said.

The four Khmer parties comprise Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent Neutral Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia], the Khmer Rouge, and Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

Sitthi said Beijing told him that the four factions should meet to discuss the future of Kampuchea if Hanoi really withdraws all its troops by September.

"Meetings among the four should be held as often as possible and until a political agreement is reached—especially before a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, otherwise the problem of refugees cannot be solved and a civil war might occur," he said.

Sitthi said Sihanouk has agreed to visit Thailand in April at the invitation of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

The foreign minister said he informed the Kampuchean prince of Thailand's desire to see him as head of a quadripartite provisional government.

In a statement issued yesterday, a day after he met Sitthi, Sihanouk explained his reasons for entering the diplomatic fray once more with severe criticism of his old ally Thailand.

The Indochina policies of Chatchai "very dangerously" favour Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, Sihanouk said.

PRC Role Viewed

BK1302014589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Feb 89 p 8

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Chinese leaders are confident that sooner or later Moscow and Hanoi will give in to their demands on how to end the 10-year-old conflict in Kampuchea.

The Chinese are adamant that Hanoi must put forth a precise timetable for its promised complete and genuine military withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Hanoi has set September as a deadline for the complete withdrawal. The Chinese have indicated that they will stop aiding the Khmer resistance forces upon completion of the Vietnamese military withdrawal, provided that the withdrawal has been satisfactorily verified.

Beijing-based diplomats believe that Hanoi will agree to fix a definite timetable for the withdrawal during the second informal meeting on Kampuchea in Jakarta, the so-called JIM-II, Feb. 19-21. Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila also expressed optimism during his visit to Beijing last week that Hanoi would likely agree to announce the timetable because it is satisfied with the Chinese position to link the withdrawal to a gradual cessation of external aid to the Khmer resistance forces.

However, Sitthi maintains that Hanoi must first put forth a definite withdrawal timetable before supporters of the Khmer resistance forces can announce their intention to phase out their aid.

Bangkok and Beijing have discussed the question of ending external aid to the Khmer Rouge—the most powerful faction in the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea].

Thai leaders want to examine details of the withdrawal timetable (the number of Vietnamese troops involved, their deployment positions in Kampuchea and their exit points out of the country). Barring any unforeseen problems, Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan will visit Hanoi in September to witness the return of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

During his last week's visit to Beijing, Sitthi met several senior Chinese leaders, including Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang, Prime Minister Li Peng and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Sitthi was told that Hanoi would complete its withdrawal from Kampuchea without any preconditions that had thwarted a speedier solution to the "external aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict.

Hanoi used to demand removal of all displaced Khmers and refugees from the Thai-Kampuchean border and a political settlement in Kampuchea before a complete Vietnamese military withdrawal.

During talks between Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and Chinese leaders in Beijing last month, Liem only raised the issue of the linkage between the complete withdrawal and the cessation of external aid to the Khmer resistance forces.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian has told Sitthi that Hanoi has dropped other preconditions.

Beijing-based diplomats generally credit the Chinese persistence in ending the Vietnamese intransigence on not ending its military occupation of Kampuchea before a political settlement there.

The Chinese were especially determined in urging the Soviets to help put pressure on Hanoi. Moscow has repeatedly announced its wish to see an early end to the conflict in Kampuchea. The Soviet position was spelled out in the Feb 5 Sino-Soviet joint communique on Kampuchea. The Chinese are very pleased with the outcome of their talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the joint communique after Shevardnadze's visit.

"It was a tremendous job to convince the Soviets to do what they have pledged to do on Kampuchea," notes a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official accompanying Sitthi to Beijing.

One crucial question at JIM-II will be the shape of an international control mechanism to ensure compliance to agreements in a political settlement in Kampuchea. The mechanism could either be within or outside the framework of the UN.

Another question, perhaps one of the most difficult, is how to bridge the differences between the three resistance factions in the CGDK and the PRK faction.

Prince Sihanouk recently decided to resume active presidency of the CGDK, which is now called the "Kampuchean National Resistance," in order to boost its bargaining power in negotiations with the PRK. He will visit Thailand as president of the Kampuchean National Resistance in April.

In an interview in Beijing last Saturday, Prince Sihanouk showed mixed feelings on the prospect of settling the differences with the PRK through negotiations if Hun Sen, premier of the PRK, remains uncompromising.

Prince Sihanouk has urged Beijing, Moscow, Bangkok and ASEAN to help the Kampucheans find a comprehensive political settlement which is acceptable to all.

Beijing-based diplomats believe that major powers concerned in the Kampuchean conflict must help the Kampucheans or else they may start a large-scale civil war after all the Vietnamese troops have been pulled out.

These diplomats say that when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visits China during May 15-18, he must state clearly whether Moscow will support Prince Sihanouk to be the leader of a provisional Kampuchean government.

The Chinese have always insisted that Prince Sihanouk must become leader of a quadripartite provisional government in Kampuchea after all the remaining 50,000 Vietnamese troops have left. Both Hanoi and Moscow have indicated that this demand is still subject to further negotiations between Beijing, Hanoi and Moscow, as well as between the three Khmer factions in the CGDK and the PRK.

Sitthi has urged Chinese leaders to push for an explicit Soviet endorsement of Prince Sihanouk. In the Sino-Soviet joint communique, the Soviet position on Sihanouk is ambiguous.

For the time being, Moscow maintains that the question has to be settled among the Kampuchean themselves. This looks like a Soviet tactic to use this question as a bargaining chip in talks with the Chinese.

Sitthi and Chinese leaders agree that Hanoi has a responsibility to help facilitate internal political settlement in Kampuchea even after it has completed the withdrawal. "After all, Hanoi created the problem," Sitthi points out.

From now until the Sino-Soviet summit in May, all outside powers will continue to hold talks on how to secure peace in Kampuchea. At the same time, the four Khmer factions must also try to sort things out among themselves.

Now it is possible that the four Khmer factions may meet in Bangkok after JIM-II. Prince Sihanouk and Sitthi have expressed readiness to holding the meeting in Bangkok. Hun Sen, of course, has already agreed to come.

As far as the Thais are concerned, they are ready to play a more active role in helping the four Khmer factions resolve the "internal aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict.

'Confusion' Surrounding Hun Sen Visit Noted

BK0902064189 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
6 Feb 89 pp 8, 13

[Article by Prasong Sunsiri]

[Text] My friends at THAI RAT persuaded me to write an article, particularly one dealing with any topical subject—such as the recent appearance of some Cambodian figures.

It is quite true that people in Thailand and even many abroad are rather confused by the current news about Cambodia, beginning with last week's visit to Bangkok of Hun Sen, because things seemed to proceed at a hectic pace. Even our prime minister was confused about Hun Sen's arrival date, which turned out to be several days later than the date he originally gave. Other people are also puzzled by such things as whether Hun Sen came on his own or was invited.

Some Thai officials told newsmen that Hun Sen came on his own, while the Phnom Penh radio announced that he was invited to visit, leading people to wonder if someone was playing a game. Even more confusing was that if Hun Sen was invited, the Foreign Ministry should have known, because it is directly concerned with visits of important foreign figures. But the foreign minister swore before newsmen at Don Muang Airport before departing for Brunei that he "knew nothing."

There was other confusion during Hun Sen's 2-day stay. Our prime minister said he was meeting Hun Sen in a private capacity to get to know him and that there would be no discussions. But certain Thai individuals and Hun Sen himself revealed to newsmen afterward that there were discussions about the Cambodian problem.

Still more confusion arose as the prime minister's advisers held discussions in an official capacity on trade matters with Hun Sen and his delegation, which culminated in a reported plan to form a joint economic cooperation organization. All of this occurred despite the fact that neither the Thai Government nor the United Nations recognizes the Hun Sen government; it is the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] that we recognize. This leads people to wonder if the action was proper. It is comparable to conducting trade with the Karen government, which is currently fighting the central Burmese Government.

A Thai official further confused people by saying that the prime minister personally paid the expenses incurred in the reception of Hun Sen and his delegation because the visit was made in a private capacity. People do not understand why official aircraft had to be used to transport the visitors to and from Bangkok; they wonder if the prime minister paid for the transport expenses, too.

The confusion and puzzlement have affected our friends as well, including the CGDK leaders. Prince Sihanouk was so unhappy with Hun Sen's visit that he announced in Beijing that he would not attend the second Jakarta Informal Meeting in mid-February. True, other CGDK officials—such as Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Sihanouk's son—will attend the meeting; they have to, because otherwise they will be charged with having no desire to solve the problem in their own country and thus suffer political and diplomatic setbacks. What will be on their minds while they participate in the meeting is another story.

From now on, the four Cambodian factions will likely come to Thailand for assistance in any future quarrel among themselves. In short, will Thailand have to act as the "band leader"? The Cambodian problem has been played in the main arena—the United Nations—with the assistance of many players. We could be separated from this arena because we have chosen a "new method," which we have just initiated and do not know if other players will approve; this will become a new problem that will require urgent solution. We can hardly be confident of success, because we cannot be certain that the others will follow us.

Our ASEAN allies have remained silent on this issue. There has been no official statement on their part. The statements have been our own—after hasty trips to Indonesia and the Philippines—to the effect that they supported our action, when in fact there has been no official comment from them.

Only China and the United States have made announcements through their foreign affairs spokesmen. China stated clearly that it still supported Sihanouk's line on settlement of the Cambodian peace problem, while the United States said it still supported the noncommunist Cambodian resistance and will increase its assistance.

These short and straightforward statements show that there is no "new vision" from the two superpowers that play a part and have significant interest in the Cambodian problem and the region. Their lines on the Cambodian question have remained the same as previously. Have they turned into dinosaurs as well?

A search for settlement of the Cambodian problem is not likely to end by bringing Hun Sen for a stroll in the sun in Bangkok. New problems have already resulted, and more will arise in the future. I wonder if the cost is too

high just to meet with a person—whom some people think may bring a solution to a problem—while creating new problems in the process.

We are a small country, and, therefore, it is safer and less risky to adhere to principles—like people must obey the law. If we want to discard principles, we must wait until we become a superpower endowed with financial and manpower influence. Only then can we be adventurous and act independently. The generally recognized principles and norms are still necessary for small countries like Thailand to always keep in mind. Everything has a price. I do not mind being labeled a dinosaur because of my thinking; there are over 100 dinosaurs in the United Nations that have chosen to walk the same path.

People in Scotland believe a strange creature, the Loch Ness monster, exists in a lake there. Some people have spent days trying to get a glimpse of it but never saw anything. But some people printed pictures purported to be of the monster, which spurred more attention from others.

Some people in our country claim that Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok will definitely speed up peace and bring an end to the fighting in Cambodia. Other people have lost sleep waiting to see if the claim will become a reality. Because we have gone full speed ahead on the matter, let us hope that what they hope to see will not be as evasive as the Loch Ness monster. I can only wish luck to those who hope to row a boat against the flow of a torrent stream just to pick a flower, when there other safer paths that other friends in the United Nations still use effectively.

I do not know if my article will cause some of my friends at THAI RAT, who insisted on an article from me, to lose their jobs. If they should lose their jobs, they can help locate the Loch Ness monster, which has reportedly fled Scotland for Thailand.

Article Views Trade Problems With Burma

BK1302015989 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Feb 89 p 24

[Analysis] Article by Chirawat Krongkaeo]

[Text] Burma is revitalizing its battered economy with a series of dramatic moves on trade with Thailand despite the Thai side's ambiguous stance on the ruling Burmese government's status.

Burmese leader Saw Maung appears to have been trying to gain control of a big chunk of illegal trade, said to be as much as 50 percent of Burma's total trade turnover. Illegal trade practices are currently in the hands of Burmese ethnic groups rebelling against Rangoon.

Late last year, Saw Maung went ahead with the opening of three customs checkpoints along the Thai-Burmese border in a bid to regulate border trade under an arrangement with Thai authorities. Border trade regulations are evidently aimed at eliminating black markets.

In 1985, about two-thirds of the goods imported into Burma were smuggled in from Thailand, according to a study on Thai-Burmese border trade published by the Institute of Asian Studies at Chulalongkon University.

The Burmese checkpoints at Mae Sai, Mae Sot and Ranong outposts were officially opened on Dec 20. They collect taxes from Burmese traders. Previously, traders had to pay certain fees to ethnic insurgents to get goods to the central market in Rangoon, about 270 miles from the border.

The Burmese government's move was drastic, indicating Saw Maung's determination to wage a trade war with ethnic insurgents. With the opening of the three border checkpoints, traders feel somewhat that they are now recognized, at least, by the Burmese side.

Some even claimed that black markets are now things of the past, though Moei Li Chai, Phar Lu, Mae Sa Lin, Mae Tak, Moei and other places are still known as black market centres along the border.

The Burmese government has realized that one of the strengths enjoyed by ethnic rebel groups is border trade that has long controlled a big chunk of the Burmese markets. Manat Noppraphai, managing director of Thip Than Thong Co., which deals with the Burmese government, noted that Saw Maung is trying various ways and means to eliminate black markets and build Rangoon into Burma's "real" trade centre.

Besides consumer products, the Burmese government earlier brought logging practices to the official level by awarding concessions to a total of 18 Thai companies. Karen ethnic groups, which previously earned revenues from selling logs to Thai traders, stood to lose from Rangoon's move.

But the concessions have not progressed smoothly because Thai companies were unable to talk things out with the Karens occupying the concession areas granted by the Burmese government.

Some Thai companies cannot bring logs out of the Karen-controlled areas, while others have had problems in obtaining country of origin documents from Burmese officials, barred to enter and stamp logs in the areas.

A group of Thai concessionaires are attempting to request the Commerce Ministry to exempt country of origin documents on these Burmese logs, a large quantity of which is reportedly awaiting delivery near the border.

Niyom Waipaphanit, an official of Tak's chamber of commerce, said the Commerce Ministry would be asked to impose more taxes on these logs instead of requiring country of origin documents as in normal importation.

It might be too early for Thai traders to conclude that the black market is finished. But they can say the black-market is under threat as a result of the Burmese government's policy to revive its economy. This has altered the structure of trade between Thailand and Burma.

The attempt to draw goods from the border into Rangoon has caused a backlog of unsold goods in the Burmese capital. One trader says this is only a problem that arose after the border trading points were opened, and could represent an obstacle to the free trade that the Burmese government. [sentence as published] Purchasing power for the Burmese has not risen above 210 kyat per person per month—"enough to buy two longyis [sarongs]" a source says.

A problem for Thai-Burmese border trade is how to make the kyat more stable by increasing the purchasing power of the Burmese people. At present, 100 kyat is exchanged for BT [baht] 65 on the black market.

A source in the Tak provincial chamber of commerce says the Thai government could respond to help border trade by allowing more Burmese agricultural products into Thailand. This could be achieved by reducing import duties on soybean, for example, the source says, or if quotas are given for the import of some of these products the local chamber should receive some of the quotas.

Another development arising from the policy of the Burmese government is the creation of a new group of Thai businessmen with interests in Burma. The businessmen all come from Bangkok and have been granted concessions in almost all types of activities available such as fishing, forestry and tourism. Most concessions are short-term.

The attempt to regain control over the black market in Burma means that Thai border traders will suffer. It is not seen, however, as a conflict between the border traders and Rangoon, but between the traders and the Bangkok businessmen.

A source in the Tak Chamber of Commerce says most of the Bangkok businessmen who have won concessions in Burma seem to be pleased with their short-term concessions, even though some of the projects seem to be infeasible, such as the construction or infrastructure projects for tourism.

The source says these businessmen are walking unawares into conflict with Karens and other minorities.

The source seems to be saying that the concession-trade is only an illusion created by the Burmese government, which is hoping for political results without having to take responsibility for any failures.

The source implies that the "true" trade is the black-market. For sure, some border traders will benefit from the legalization of trade. But it is a legalization without planning that fails to take into account the purchasing power of the people, the instability of the kyat, the wars being fought on the border, and the possible conflict that could arise between Bangkok and provincial Thai businessmen and the Karen minority groups.

'More Than 100 Armed Communists' Active

BK1302005989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Tak—Despite a mass defection in 1982, more than 100 armed communist guerrillas are still active in the North, Third Army Commander Lt-Gen Siri Thiwanphan said yesterday.

Lt-Gen Siri said about 120 armed members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] are still operating in Nan and have been crossing back and forth between Thailand and Laos to escape military suppression.

Another band of about 20 CPT members are still operating in Mae Hong Son District.

Although reduced Soviet military aid to Vietnam and Laos has led to a subsequent decline in CPT strength in Thailand, Lt-Gen Siri said that the Third Army still could not take the problem for granted.

The northern army would continue to implement the politically-led policy to encourage CPT members to surrender, he said.

Officials believe that the CPT had as many as 3,800 armed members in the North prior to the mass defection in 1982.

Vietnam

Hanoi Reiterates 'No POW's Being Held'

BK1002121289 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT
10 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Feb 10 (AFP)—Hanoi reiterated Friday [10 February] that there were no American prisoners of war still being held in Vietnam, a day after a former U.S. congressman offered a 2.4 million dollar reward for any prisoner returned.

"Vietnam has said several times that there are no American prisoners of war in Vietnam and this has been acknowledged by the U.S. Departments of State and Defence," an official Vietnamese source said here.

The source added that the activities of former Congressman William Hendon "contribute nothing to solving the humanitarian problems which are the concern of both countries and which are progressing well."

(Mr. Hendon said Thursday in Hong Kong that he was convinced that Vietnam was holding "several hundred" Americans listed as MIAs (missing in action) during the Vietnam war which ended in 1975.

(Mr. Hendon, accompanied by the relatives of three MIAs, said he planned to sail Friday to within 200 miles (320 kilometres) of the Vietnamese city of Da Nang and float hundreds of helium-filled balloons offering a 2.4 million dollar reward for the return of any prisoners.) [passage omitted]

U.S. Humanitarian Delegation To Visit

BK1302074089 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT
13 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 13—Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations, received in New York on February 10 representatives of "Operation Smile," a U.S. humanitarian organization, before it sends a delegation to Hanoi.

With financial contributions from American war veterans, "Operation Smile" will dispatch a group of specialists from 23 states of the U.S. to Vietnam to perform about 100 surgical operations in 5 days in Hanoi.

At the reception, William Magee, founder of the organization, said that in the future his organization could send specialists not only to Hanoi, but also to Ho Chi Minh City and other localities in Vietnam to bring smiles back to those children with mouth defects.

Dissolution of Phnom Penh Government Opposed

BK1202093289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT
12 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 12 (AFP)—Vietnam reiterated Sunday [12 February] its opposition to the dissolution of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh as called for by the tripartite Cambodian resistance at a meeting in Beijing last week.

The three Cambodian resistance factions "have obstinately called for the dissolution of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea," the official Vietnamese Army newspaper QAN DOI NHAN DAN said.

By "clinging to their erroneous position," the resistance is "delaying a political solution to the Cambodian problem," shortly before the second round of informal talks on Cambodia in Jakarta due to begin on February 19, it said.

The tripartite resistance which includes the Khmer Rouge, the supporters of former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and supporters of nationalist Son Sann form the only Cambodian government recognised by the United Nations.

The dissolution of the Hun Sen government in Phnom Penh forms part of a five-point peace plan proposed by the resistance coalition's President Prince Sihanouk.

Prince Sihanouk put forward his peace plan during the first round of talks in July near Jakarta, which brought together for the first time all sides in the Cambodian conflict including Vietnam, Laos and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines.

During the meeting in Beijing on Thursday the resistance coalition also called on the United Nations to send a 2,000-man supervisory force to Cambodia to prevent Vietnamese troops from returning once they withdraw.

The meeting—the first between resistance leaders in 18 months—was called to map out strategy for the informal peace talks in Jakarta.

Vietnam has said it is prepared to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia by September if outside assistance to the Chinese-backed resistance is halted.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 and ousted the Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians, before installing a client government in Phnom Penh led by Hun Sen.

Do Muoi Receives Departing PRC Ambassador
*BK1102151589 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT
11 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 11—Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi before ending his mission term in Vietnam.

Chairman Do Muoi had a cordial talk with the Chinese diplomat, and expressed his hope that the latter would continue his efforts to help in the normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Meets Soviet, Finnish Specialists
*BK1302091289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 11 Feb 89*

[Summary] "On the morning of 2 February, Chairman Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to the Mai Dich water purification plant and the Electric Power Service of Hanoi. He was accompanied by Comrade Tran Tan, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee."

At the Mai Dich plant, a project built with Finnish assistance, Plant Director Pham Ngoc On and (Etela Marty), head of the Finnish specialists group, showed Chairman Do Muoi to various parts of the installation. Addressing the plant's key officials, Chairman Do Muoi commended them and their workers for their fine achievements in supporting production and serving the people. "He inquired after the Finnish specialists, asked questions about their working conditions, and expressed gratitude to the Finnish Government and people for their cooperation with and assistance to Hanoi in building the Mai Dich plant, a project symbolic of the fine friendship between the two peoples. He hoped that the Finnish friends will continue to help Hanoi improve its entire water supply system."

At the Hanoi Electric Power Service, Chairman Do Muoi was briefed by Director Dang Duc Ha and leaders of Electric Power Corporation No 1 on increased power production and consumption in Hanoi. Chairman Do Muoi recommended that in the period ahead cadres and workers of the service continue building power transmission lines, striving to reduce expenses, improving the living standards of workers, contributing to the state budget, and expanding power production. "The chairman devoted some time to meeting with the group of Soviet specialists currently helping Hanoi improve its inner-city power grid. Comrade (Kulyanov), deputy chief of the group, and Soviet specialists briefed him on their work."

At the Ham Rong Plastic Goods Enterprise, Chairman Do Muoi praised its cadres and workers for their efficient management. "He expressed his hope that the enterprise will continue carrying further renovation, show greater dynamism, exert financial autonomy, practice economic accounting, constantly expand production, modernize equipment and technology, and diversify products."

At the Minh Phuong High-Grade Plastics Goods Cooperative, Chairman Do Muoi commended the establishment for proceeding in the right direction and effectively serving agriculture, fishery, and industry. "The chairman encouraged it to mobilize the capital of the relatives of cadres and cooperative members living abroad for the modernization of equipment and technology, for steady raw materials supplies, and for further expansion of production. He reminded the party committee and the board of directors of the cooperative to pay adequate attention to the protection of workers from noxious substances and to effectively deal with toxic waste to prevent their harmful effects on the ecosystem and environment."

Relations With China After Dong Da Battle Noted
*BK1302072989 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 13—Nguyen Hue, the hero of the Dong Da battle of which the Vietnamese people commemorated the bicentenary on February 10, is remembered mostly as an intrepid warrior, a first-rate strategist

and a commander of rare genius. Few are aware that he was also a skillful diplomat whose sagacious foresight and flexible policy saved the country from prolonged hostility with a former enemy.

After defeating the 290,000-man army of the Qing General Sun Shiji in Thang Long, the then capital of Vietnam, the Chinese Emperor Gan Lung, prompted by blind vindictiveness, ordered the governor of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces, Fu Ankang to mobilize half a million troops for a vengeance war of reinvasion. But dissuaded by his peace-advocating advisers and mostly because having seen the unpopular character of the war, the governor decided to arrange a peaceful settlement with the Tay Son king. This was actually what Nguyen Hue had contemplated even before storming the Qing positions in Thang Long. On April 17 of the Ky Dau year (1791) the Qing emperor cancelled the order for troop mobilization. In May the following year Nguyen Hue sent a good-will mission headed by his nephew, Nguyen Quang Hien, to Yan Jing (Beijing). Earlier, he had sent a letter asking for pardon from the Chinese emperor. The letter read in part: "last year (1788) I sent a messenger to your greatness to explain my punitive expedition against the Le king. Regrettably, your greatness's subalterns at the border had not forwarded my letter to you. In the first month of this year (1789) when your greatness's army crossed the border on its way to Thang Long I took my army there with the intention to ask Le Duy Ky (birthname of King Le Chieu Thong) what made him ask for foreign aid. I did not expect that, as soon as they saw our men, your army rushed up and killed indiscriminately. How could one expect that the men under my command resigned themselves to be tied up? What is more, it was exactly at that moment that the pontoon bridge broke causing a number of losses to your greatness's army. Greatly alarmed I later sent many messengers to ask for your pardon and I have also repatriated all the remaining officers and men of your army."

The mission was well received in Jan Jing. Before they left for home the Qing emperor sent a jade necklace as present to King Quang Trung. In the meantime, the more than 20,000 prisoners-of-war of the aggressor army were safely returned to the Chinese side. A small number of petty officials taken to China and imprisoned in Tai Ping capital of Guangxi Province were returned to Vietnam. Later, the Chinese emperor sent an emissary to Thang Long to crown Quang Trung and present him with a poem dedicated to him.

A sticking point, however, remained. That was Quang Trung's refusal to come in person to attend the 80th birthday of Emperor Gan Lung as requested by the latter as one of the two conditions for his abandonment of a military solution. The other condition was to make Quang Trung set up a temple dedicated to the Chinese General Xu Shixing killed in battle, which was quickly complied with.

A solution, however, was finally found on the initiative of the Chinese negotiator, Fu Ankang. Quang Trung would find a likeness of his to represent him at the birthday in Yan Jing. The role was assumed by Pham Cong Tri, a son of Quang Trung's sister. The faked king was given a royal reception all along his way to Jan Jing. The emperor bestowed on him the most solicitous care. Before the Vietnamese "king's" departure for home, Emperor Gan Lung had one of his best portraitists paint a portrait of him.

At the Sino-Vietnamese border, no conflict or hostile act happened. The Vietnamese navy even helped the Qing to round up several piratic vessels operating on the coast between the two countries. Quang Trung even sent a letter asking the Qing to return to Vietnam seven districts which had been annexed by China into Guangdong Province, but the Chinese side did not respond.

To promote bilateral trade, Quang Trung sent his emissaries to the Qing court proposing the free circulation of goods across the border in Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces, to set up a Vietnamese trade centre in Nanning Town in Guangxi Province. Quang Trung also asked for the hand of a princess of Qing family, and land to build the capital city, which were all agreed to by the Qing emperor.

Regrettably, everything in the Sino-Vietnamese relations was proceeding smoothly when Quang Trung died suddenly. In any case, the Sino-Vietnamese relations following the Dong Da battle witnessed one of the best periods in history, just as was described by Ngo Thi Nham, one of Quang Trung's close associates, in his "homage to King Quang Trung":

"War or peace, it is ourselves who decide,

"But living on friendly terms is the desire of all."

Army General on Defense, Liberation Wars
BK1002050989 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Dec 88 pp 21-25

[Article by Senior Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao: "The War of National Defense in Our Age"]

[Text] The present era is a period characterized by the common trends toward protecting world peace for survival and for peaceful coexistence and competition between the world's two political systems. At the same time, it is an era that calls for the settlement of acute contradictions through dialogue and for all-out effort to avoid confrontation. However, countries and nations cannot relax their vigilance against new hostile plots by various factions and reactionary world organizations, and the struggle to prevent a nuclear war and protect world peace and human civilization always remains the foremost and pressing task of our era. This struggle cannot be separated from the anti-imperialist struggle for rights to livelihood, democracy, national independence

and advancement to socialism. Independent and sovereign countries and nations cannot help but raise the question of national defense. If a real and lasting peace is desired, countries and nations must possess sufficient strength to defend their independence. Research on wars of national defense in our age is aimed at no other purpose than this. Regarding our country, which has experienced 30 years of national liberation wars, this research will further enable us to substitute the familiar knowledge about wars of national liberation with new knowledge about wars of national defense in today's era.

We all know that armaments to defend the socialist fatherland is a matter of law in the era of struggle between the two opposing societal systems. Lenin himself laid the foundation for the proletariat's war doctrine of defending the socialist fatherland in the wake of victory. This doctrine of Lenin's has helped us understand thoroughly the nature and procedures of war to defend the socialist fatherland. At the same time, it serves as a basis of knowledge to distinguish between the two types wars—of national defense and of national liberation—and, on this basis, to understand the characteristics of modern wars.

Both wars of national defense and national liberation are just wars. Their common nature lies in the political struggle for national independence and the people, to protect or regain the benefits of one or more nationalities, and for the majority in a community to oppose the oppression of slavery and imperialist aggression. They have nevertheless different characteristics in terms of war aims, ability to wage war, and military leadership.

The political goal of a national liberation war is to attain sovereignty and independence in order to establish a genuine unified nation, whereas the political goal of a national defense war is to firmly maintain national independence and sovereignty and defend the state of one's nation.

One characteristic of a national liberation war lies in the absence of sovereignty. The strength and position of a national liberation war normally begins on a very small scale and become increasingly great. During the conduct of such a war, the enemy forces are eradicated, their positions destroyed, each of their plots gradually frustrated, control over each region regained, then the enemy's entire scheme for domination smashed, and control over the whole territory regained. A national defense war is waged on the strength of existing and long prepared forces and positions, and on the basis of estimated possibilities and circumstances of war that might occur. Its peculiarity is that the state has sovereign control over the entire territory of the country. As a result, in a national defense war a nation has all the conditions for bringing into full play the potentials and integrated strength of the country.

In line with outstanding progress in science and technology and innovations in the military field, a contemporary war for national defense is quite different from the past wars of national liberation in terms of characteristics, scale (both time and place), and intensity. This is a war where there is no line drawn between frontline and the rear. This war is very costly and its character is very complex and attritional.

In the world, there have existed many kinds of war of different types, including large-scale wars of aggression, limited wars, low-intensity wars, territorial disputes, border conflicts, wars of subversion, civil wars, and so forth. At present, the most popular forms of war are territorial disputes, border conflicts, and wars of subversion. These wars are long and drawn out and do not take involve all of the country's territory. But they are very complex because, fueled by political and ideological differences, they disrupt economic development and national construction efforts of one side or another or of both sides, as is the case with the many wars, both at present and in the past, such as the Nicaragua war, the South Africa-Angola war, the Iran-Iraq war, the Israel-Arab war, the Afghanistan war, the Cambodia war, and so forth. On the contrary, a large-scale war is hard to prolong because its is very costly and because, with new political thinking inspired by modern times, the world people as well as the people of those countries which are waging wars of aggression would struggle vigorously against the chieftains of such wars.

A new feature of modern war is the spontaneous existence of three battlefronts, namely overland, air, sea battlefronts. Combat coordination between the three armed services has now reached a high level. Military science in the world is now focused on developing the air force and the navy in order to prepare for airborne and seaborne wars. This is completely compatible with the scale, nature and characteristics of modern war. On the other hand, only by unfailingly building for themselves strong and modern air and naval forces can invading countries launch large-scale, deep-thrust, dangerous, and swift attacks on the entire territory (including the rear) of their enemy and can fight in a large area or attack enemy bases far from the invading countries or from their mainland areas. Only by building a strong and modern naval force can they meet requirements for shipping weapons, food provisions, materiel, and other things needed for an aggressive action. This is precisely a measure to tackle incongruities between combat and combat support. Sea shipping is important for an invading army with a strong navy. With a strong navy, the invading army can maneuver and deploy its troops by sea more freely and easily. But whether the strength of the navy is developed at a high or low level will depend on other conditions—namely staging bases, near or far,—and whether there are offshore islands which serve as relay stations. All those big countries, who have access to the seas, developed industries and high technology, who wish to wield their political influence over the outside world and who have the ambition to play certain roles in the world's general affairs, think of an ocean strategy. If they

do not have an ocean strategy, they would, in the initial stage, formulate a near-ocean strategy (near-sea strategy) so that on this basis, they could proceed toward devising an ocean strategy. Apart from naval fleets which serve as essential elements, offshore islands and archipelagoes constitute an important part of the ocean and near-ocean strategies. Without these things, long-term fighting and combat resilience would be impossible. Furthermore, without an aircraft carrier, a naval fleet will have to rely on runways on offshore islands.

Today, as far as military strategies are concerned, we must pay attention to studying oceanic and coastal strategies as well as the Eastern Sea strategy of the aggressor. This is because if the aggressor successfully carries out his plan for landing from the sea, he will have favorable conditions for seizing seaports, controlling them, launching attacks inland, and setting up large logistic bases. If the adversary has a strong fleet, a nearby staging base, and islands serving as intermediary springboards, he can easily deploy his fighting forces with more mobility and flexibility in combat and especially, maintain logistical support for a large invading army equipped with modern weapons and technical means. For a national defense war we must pay equal attention to all three battlefronts—air, sea, and land. Moreover, different strategies are also required for each direction. From the direction of the sea, we need a suitable navy capable of countering landing attempts by the enemy. In the immediate future and for sometime to come, our Navy will remain weak, but our advantage lies in that we can firmly rely on our strength in the mainland and on off-shore islands. Being weak, our Navy will encounter a lot of difficulties when independently engaging in battles with the enemy's navy on the sea; but it will gain strength by coordinating activities with the Army, Air Force, and Air Defense Corps in countering landing operations by the enemy. Conversely, the adversary can develop its might with a powerful navy operating at sea; but when launching attacks inland (landing operations), that might will be seriously weakened because we have a strong Army, three powerful categories of troops, and coordination of activities among the various armed services.

At present the development of forces on land is, in some respects, not as favorable as in the air and at sea. This is easy to understand considering the rules governing various types and forms of warfare that are currently taking place in the world.

On land, we have learned rich lessons of experience from decades of launching national liberation wars which can now be applied to the national defense war. Our Air Force only has a limited capability; but by developing a strong people's Air Defense Force, we can check the adversary's air combat activities. An example can be cited here: Thanks to good organization and mastery of the art of directing air defense activities during the anti-U.S. war for national salvation, our Air Defense Corps and Air Force were able to destroy and damage many aircraft of the U.S. Air Force. In particular, we

smashed the strategic air attack by B-52's on Hanoi, Haiphong, and some other localities, blowing to smithereens 81 aircraft of various types, including 34 B-52's and 5 F-111's. While fighting on land, by setting up a people's war battle configuration and by closely coordinating combat activities of the local people with those of regular army corps, we succeeded, at times only with the use of rudimentary and relatively modern weapons, in limiting the mobility and fighting capacity of the enemy's tanks, military vehicles, and infantry. Today, by building a powerful people's Air Defense Force and satisfactorily equipping the Armed Forces and the local militia with weapons, we will certainly be able to weaken the strength of the adversary's air force and the firepower of its infantry forces, and to make it impossible for the enemy's production line to replace in time the weapons destroyed during the war. The contentions and example cited above bring to our minds the need for studying sea combat strategies.

Another noteworthy point is that an electronic war is taking place in the world today. The technological factor has entered every nook and cranny of social life. Electronic computers have been helping man in command automation and in the use of equipment and weapons. Electronic technology has influenced and dictated combat and countercombat tactics in the air, at sea, and on land; and it plays an important role in spelling triumph or defeat in war. Therefore, a matter of concern is that we must create favorable conditions for leading the war of national defense in today's era to victory.

For us, what is the most unusual thing in a war of national defense? In the balance of forces, we still have to continue to use the few to fight the many and use the small to defeat the large. We must continue to develop the unique traditions of Vietnamese military art. With our equipment and weapons still not modernized, we have to cope with an enemy whose weapons are more modern than ours and whose regular forces are also larger than ours in number. We must familiarize ourselves with this unusual thing by building our Armed Forces in such a way as to make them stronger than the enemy's during decisive junctures and in those vital areas of combat. In particular, we must organize our Armed Forces in such a way that we can develop and translate our national might into our real fighting strength.

What is the might of war? It is the organic combination between quantity and quality of the Armed Forces and between the strength, stature, and opportunity in which man is a decisive factor. A basic factor of decisive significance for the development of strength, stature, and opportunity in a war of national defense is its just cause and the political nature of the war itself. With this basic factor, the military command organ must work out a scientific way to direct the war to suit the objective and subjective conditions and this must be eventually justified by realistic results. This is what the process of war preparedness is all about. And first of all, this process must serve as a banner for national unity and must be able to muster the entire party, people, and Army to

develop their national might and epochal strength. Party committee echelons must serve as the direct supervisors for building latent potential, creating material and moral strength for national defense war.

On the basis of the people's warfare guidelines and in keeping with the requirements of today's era, we will build a strong and firm all-peoples national defense system, ensure that the war to defend the socialist fatherland can be conducted in accordance with the traditional yet modern and effective combat tactics—combat by the three categories of troops with two procedures for the people's warfare and the war using regular troops which reflect at the same time the all-people, comprehensive, modern and alliance characteristics. Only by doing so, can we overcome restrictions and contradictions in war.

Regarding modern war, the important principle is to avoid the adversary's initial surprise attack, then, on this basis promptly grasp the opportunity to organize forces and carry out a fierce counterattack. In this connection, there must be preparations in peacetime so as to readily and rapidly shift the country from peace to war in an active manner, thus alleviating losses. There are other very important issues in modern war which should be studied for application, such as the arts of strategic combat and campaign, and the arts of organizing boomerang and deep-thrust blows to divide and isolate the enemy troops, to concentrate force on smashing the enemy from the main direction and to simultaneously check the enemy advance on the front line and along the coast.

Generally, modern warfare is basically characterized by the lack of distinction between the front and the rear lines. As a result, the theme of a war of national defense is all the people and soldiers. When the war occurs, the country must be rapidly shifted from peacetime to wartime status, all social activities must be shifted to wartime status, and the forces of all the people and troops must be organized and mobilized. So, in peacetime, regular troops must be compactly organized and reserve forces must be made powerful so that they can be mobilized rapidly in wartime.

In the future, besides the military installations, the main targets of war include major economic sectors, communications terminals, information centers, national leading agencies, and strategic commands. In such a situation, if, following an enemy air strike the mobilization task is not strong and effective enough to maintain the economic, communication and information activities of the country, to ensure the rapid restoration and development of forces, and to firmly preserve the resistance determination of all the people, many difficulties will certainly arise.

Giant leaps of progress in science and technology and reforms in the military field have drastically changed the internal structure of a country's actual military might. Although the regular army still plays an important role,

political, spiritual, economic, technical, and human factors now enjoy a markedly upgraded position. The capacity for mobilization of the country is, in effect, its capability to prepare for turning these factors into actual strength in war. Modern warfare needs all the more to rely on its ability to mobilize for war. Therefore, greatest attention must be given to enhancing the efficiency of the state's system of mobilization for war. The local military sector, together with functional organs of the state, is responsible for carrying out this task under the leadership of party committee echelons.

Military exercises must be conducted annually so as to ensure practical and proficient guidance. In building the reserve force, specific regulations must be established. For instance, colleges, secondary schools, factories, enterprises, worksites, state farms, state forests... must annually offer such and such military training subjects for so many days; and production units and economic establishments will bear the expenses for military training with their own funds.

In conditions of modern warfare, mobilization for war must be consistent with the giant leap in quality of science and technology and of modern military technology. Recently, we have concerned ourselves with mobilizing human resources while neglecting to mobilize the national economy and scientific and technological forces and failing to pay due attention to civil defense. This task must be incorporated into plans formulated by functional organs of the state and the Ministry of National Defense under the leadership of party committee echelons. In mobilization, we have, for a long time now, only paid attention to training militiamen in great numbers and large areas without selection and quality, thereby failing to meet the requirements of modern warfare. It is impossible to face an adversary having strong firepower, great mobility, and powerful destructive force with large numbers but without quality.

Therefore, it is very important that we maintain a strategic economic-national defense reserve by expanding and building more new economic zones and sending people to strategically important areas in order to set up a new strategic configuration in the economic and national defense fields. By so doing, we will be able to continue production while fighting and ensuring a strategic reserve in all respects during the course of war. It is necessary to build a firm infrastructure—namely airfields, ports, and communication system—with attention given to expanding the domestic communication network in service of economic development and national defense. We must develop strategic rear areas, including the big national rear area and regional rear areas. Rear areas must maintain a material reserve for each region and develop a communication network that links them together. Regional rear areas must also organize firm defense with special attention being focused on consolidating economic establishments—the factor that has a decisive impact on the scale, duration, and intensity of war—as Lenin said: "Everyone knows that in

modern warfare, economic organization is of decisive significance" (Footnote) (V. I. Lenin: Complete Works, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Vol. 34, P 260). Economic potentials serve as the basis of the military might and defensive strength of socialist society. Therefore, combining economic construction with national defense and ensuring economic conditions for all-peoples national defense and the war of national defense is a strategic task. In the course of war, the pace of material production must be steadily maintained. In time of war, some types of weapons and supplies must be produced in greater quantities than in peacetime. In the war of national defense against Hitlerite fascism, the Soviet Union was able to do this. In firm rear areas,

factories producing civil goods must work out plans to readily shift to the production of national defense supplies in wartime.

Rapid and complex changes in the world's security, political, and economic situation as well as the unceasing development of science and technology and military technology in the world have led to changes in military strategies of nations concerning the targets, tasks, and combat methods of the army; and this has given rise to many problems concerning the war of national defense that need to be studied. Listed above are only some basic and pressing issues concerning the war of national defense in today's era which we should study.

Fiji

Melanesians Dividing as Rift With Indians Heals *BK1202030589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT 12 Feb 89*

[Text] Suva, Feb 12 (AFP)—Deep divisions have begun to appear within Fiji's indigenous Melanesian population as the racial rift with ethnic Indians eases, analysts said here.

The Methodist Church, the largest religion in the South Pacific island republic, last week ousted its president, suspended its constitution and appointed an interim council to run its affairs.

The church split, which emerged from differences over the relaxation of Sunday observance laws, is the latest development in what is seen as the growing division among Fiji's indigenous population.

Fijian chiefs and leaders from the west coast of the main island, Viti Levu, have openly confronted other provinces trying to consolidate the leadership of the Great Council of Chiefs and the church.

Political analysts said the cause of the current differences lies in the May 14, 1987, military coup which ousted the elected Indian-dominated government of Timoci Bavadra.

Tupeni Baba, a University of the South Pacific academic and education minister in the Bavadra government, said that while Melanesians "are slowly realizing that Indians are not their enemies, the indigenous people are showing ill feelings among themselves."

"The (indigenous) Fijians are now realizing that they have been used and they must fight back to win," Mr Baba said.

Initial dissent came from the west, which said it had been denied power within the military-backed government, the Great Council of Chiefs, which is the traditional island authority, and the Methodist Church, which commands a religious following of 262,000.

The 34 chiefs in the west broke away from the three traditional chief confederations in September to form their own confederacy, naming Ratu Josaia Tavaia, a longtime Bavadra supporter, as its inaugural president.

The western chiefs are demanding separate representation in a new parliament.

Fiji's confederacies are headed by the country's president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, the wife of the prime minister, Adi Lady Lala Mara, and former Governor General Ratu Sir George Cokobau.

The government and the Great Council of Chiefs, which represents traditional authority in Fiji, have refused to recognise the new confederacy.

A split has also occurred in the extremist Taukei movement, which had staged mass demonstrations against Indian domination in the Bavadra government.

One faction backs the government, while the other led by Ratu Meli Vesikula recently gave its support to the ousted coalition.

Indian Affairs Minister Irene Jai Narayan said relations between the two races were improving "as Indians now understand the special position of the indigenous Fijians."

"I would suspect as a result of this growing understanding the initial fears among the Indian people as to their future in the country is gradually dissipating," said Mrs Narayan.

"I think the majority of the Indians anticipate a future in Fiji and long-term stability depending on political events like the response to the draft constitution and the subsequent elections," she said.

The church crisis came to a head last week when 19 of 25 regional superintendents voted Reverend Josatakei Koroi out of the presidency in favor of a minister from the eastern coast of Viti Levu.

Mr Koroi said he was not giving up hope of reconciliation "as there are people out there who still respect and have faith in us."

He said the crisis in the church developed "due to the increasing politicization in the country recently."

Mr Koroi was ousted after he suspended General Secretary Reverend Manasa Lasro for organizing some 70 roadblocks around the capital last December.

The protest was against the government's easing of restrictions on Sunday activity originally imposed after the second coup in September 1987.

New Caledonia

France Wants Better Regional Cooperation *BK1202162389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1615 GMT 12 Feb 89*

[Text] Noumea, Feb 12 (AFP)—France wants to promote cooperation between its South Pacific territories and neighbouring states, officials said here Sunday.

High-ranking French military and civilian officials from the region agreed after a two-day annual meeting in the New Caledonian capital that while French overseas territories enjoyed "special relations with France, they had few ties with neighbouring states."

Delegates at the meeting, chaired by Minister for Overseas Territories Louis Le Pensec and senior Foreign Ministry official Edwige Avice, said they wanted the Pacific territories to be more closely linked with French foreign policy.

Mr Le Pensec, who called for the creation a "more favourable image of France in the South Pacific," said delegates had decided to reevaluate current methods of cooperating with Pacific states, and to make better use of French and European Economic Community aid to the region.

Mrs Avice stressed the need to show a willingness to hold discussions with the South Pacific Forum, which groups several of the region's states, and to look for ways to cooperate with countries interested in developing the region.

New Zealand

Australian Defense Minister Concludes Visit

BK1102061889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] The Australian minister for defense, Mr Beazley, has ended his 4-day official visit to New Zealand, but before leaving he again played down the importance of a joint ANZAC [Australia and New Zealand Army Corps] frigate project.

Mr Beazley said defense relations between the two countries would continue regardless of whether New Zealand decided to join the project.

Earlier, protesters opposed to New Zealand's involvement in the program had been removed from the Australian High Commissioner's offices in Wellington after a brief occupation.

Australia wants to build 12 frigates with New Zealand taking 4 at a cost of about \$2,000 million and receiving off-set contracts worth \$1,000 million.

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